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CHARLES E. BAKER, *Editor*

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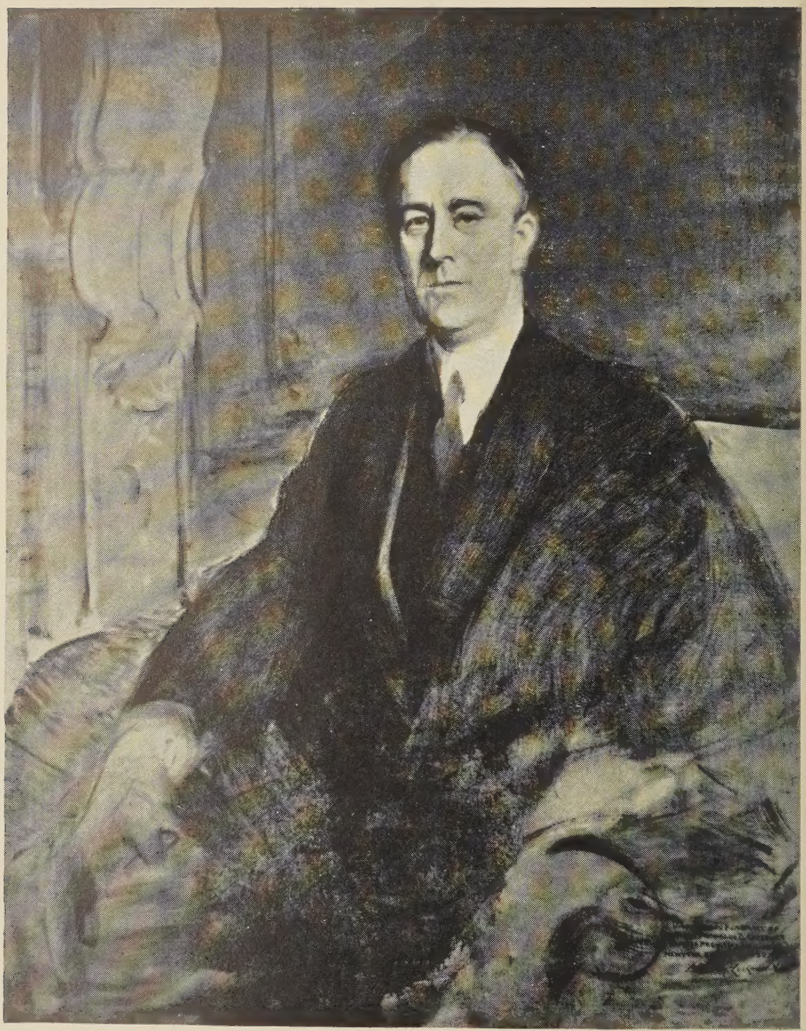

GOVERNOR FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, 1930

Painted for the Society by DeWitt M. Lockman

Inscribed in the lower right-hand corner: *Unfinished Portrait of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt Painted from Life in City of New York, February, 1930,* and signed: *DeWitt M. Lockman, N.A.*

The portrait was never completed, because after three sittings the subject was elected President and moved to Washington. Mr. Roosevelt liked the portrait and was anxious to have it finished. Probably nothing could better indicate the toll taken by twelve years in the White House.

THE NEW-YORK
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July 1945
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New York: 170 Central Park West

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

by GEORGE A. ZABRISKIE

THE PEOPLE of this country and those of all other freedom-loving countries throughout the world were plunged in sorrow over the news brought to them by air wave, telephone and telegraph wires on the afternoon of April 12th. With the United Nations Conference at San Francisco less than two weeks away, President Roosevelt went to the "Little White House" at Warm Springs, Georgia, where he had frequently gone because of his affliction, to relax, enjoy the soft air, and bathe in the warm pool, preparatory to the strenuous effort of attending the opening session of the Conference.

At 1:00 P. M. Eastern War Time, he was at work in his study. Shortly thereafter he complained of "a terrific headache" and then at 3:05 the telephone bell rang in the White House at Washington and Warm Springs informed Admiral McIntyre that President Roosevelt had fainted while sitting for a portrait. At 3:30 he was moved to an adjoining room, his condition un-

changed, with no indication of approaching death until at 4:35 Dr. James Paullin, an Atlanta physician, 'phoned Admiral McIntyre that the President had died. With him at the time were Commander H. G. Bruenn, a Navy doctor, Lt. Commander George Fox, medical aide, and Dr. Paullin. The cause of death was given as "a massive cerebral hemorrhage."

So departed from this life the 31st President of the United States at the age of 63, and at 7:09 Eastern War Time Vice-President Harry S. Truman took the oath of office from Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone as the 32nd President. Such is the way of democracies, and to the pages of history may we safely leave the appraisal of Franklin Delano Roosevelt to his full measure, secure in the knowledge that he had the vision to see clearly the supreme crisis of our times and the courage to meet it boldly.

His presence will be sadly missed at the San Francisco Conference: his lifting spirit so identified with the fight for freedom against Nazism and Fascism will be hard to replace. Yet President Truman had the courage to state the issue, calmly and effectively —that only a just peace can last and that delegates must meet all the issues, not only of expediency but of moral standards as well. That is the position Franklin Roosevelt would have taken: "The responsibilities of the great states is to serve and not to dominate the peoples of the world."

It might be well to record here a few of the expressions of heartfelt sympathy that flowed into the White House. From Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Mrs. Roosevelt: "I send my most profound sympathy in your grievous loss. It is also the loss of the British Nation and the cause of freedom in every land. I feel so deeply for you all. As for myself, I have lost a dear and cherished friendship which was forged in the fires of war. I trust you may find consolation in the glory of his name and the magnitude of his work."

From King George VI: "It is especially grievous that at this moment when the forces of the Allies are bringing to a close the

evil which has for so long overshadowed the continent of Europe, the knowledge and wise counsel of President Roosevelt should have been taken from us. But his knowledge, wise counsel and decisive action will forever be remembered and the people of the United States may rest assured that his name will find a lasting place in the hearts of all my people."

Marshal Josef Stalin wrote: "On behalf of the Soviet Government and myself personally, I express our profound condolence to the Government of the United States of America on the occasion of the premature death of President Roosevelt. The American people and the United Nations have lost in Franklin Roosevelt a great politician of world significance and a pioneer in the organization of peace and security after the war. The Government of the Soviet Union expresses sincere sympathy to the American people in their great loss and their conviction that the policy of friendship between the great powers who are shouldering the main burden of war against the common enemy will continue in the future."

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's message read: "I am extremely grieved to learn of the tragic death of President Roosevelt. This indeed is a great loss to the civilized world. President Roosevelt's achievements will be remembered not only by your own people, but will also live in the memory of the Chinese nation. His name and his ideals will be a beacon of light to humanity for centuries to come. Just as there are no words adequate to praise his contributions to the world, so we find ourselves devoid of expression in mourning his loss. The profound sorrow of the Chinese people is intensified by the deep sense of gratitude they bear for him. President Roosevelt has firmly laid a foundation for a lasting peace as well as for the ultimate victory of the Allied Forces."

One from Madame Chiang Kai-shek, a frequent visitor at the White House, to Mrs. Roosevelt expresses better than all the others perhaps, the personal feelings of the average citizen of all

lands: "I was extremely shocked when I was informed of President Roosevelt's death. I would like to say that, measured by any and every standard of greatness in all parts of the world, President Roosevelt stands supreme. His tired body is now at rest, but his never-failing love for suffering humanity and his invincible courage to fight for right in crises which affect the man in the street will live so long as the world survives."

The political attitude in the United States is best described by a sentence in an editorial from the *Omaha World-Herald* of April 13th: "There are no Republicans in America today, no Democrats, no New Dealers or anti-New Dealers. There are only Americans, united in a sense of national bereavement."

Herbert Hoover said: "The nation sorrows at the passing of its President. Whatever differences there may have been they end in the regrets of death," and in a moving tribute Senator Vandenberg said that "His untimely death will be mourned at every hearthstone and on every battle front where freedom wins the victory to which he literally gave his life, and successful peace must be his monument."

The same sentiments came from the front ranks of the American armies and the men of the Navy knew they had lost not only a commander but a personal friend. But there would be no change in Allied military strategy: soldiers and sailors were determined to carry on to the end, that a world organization might be set up to make another war impossible. And it is the too sad irony of fate that the chief architect, the greatest figure of our time, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, should be called in death at the very climax of his career.

THIS WAY TO THE BIG TOP!

by R. W. G. Vail

Note: This paper, delivered as a lecture before the Society on May 8, 1945, is based on certain new material in addition to the author's previously published studies of our early circus history: *Random Notes on the History of the Early American Circus*, Worcester: The American Antiquarian Society, 1934. 75 pp., illus. (Reprinted from their *Proceedings* for April, 1933); "The Beginnings of the American Circus," in *The Colophon*, part 18, 1934, 16 pp., illus.; "The Circus from Noah's Ark to New York," in the *Bulletin* of the Museum of the City of New York, April, 1938, pp. 52–55, illus. The illustrations are supplied through the courtesy of the American Antiquarian Society.

THE ROMANS knew it as the "Circus Maximus" and Barnum called it "The Greatest Show on Earth," but whatever its name, the small boys of New York have loved the circus from the day when John Bill Ricketts built his first amphitheatre in 1793, on down the years to the present month of May, 1945, when the Big Show is once more packing them in at every performance at Madison Square Garden.

The modern electrically lighted circus with its hundreds of performers travelling on a special train of ninety double-length cars and exhibiting its bewildering feats in seven rings and platforms before twenty million Americans every year is a far cry from the day when, just after the Revolutionary War, the first circus came to these shores. The present-day circus, with its corps of ballet dancers and special music by Deems Taylor, its pageantry of gorgeous costumes and its myriad of spotlights to focus our attention on the performers, is indeed a contrast to the modest equestrian show of our early republic.

Our modern circus has its bareback riders, trained horses and educated sea lions, its dozens of acrobats, aerial artists, clowns, caged and trained animals, its strange people whom we call freaks, and the age-old array of ringmasters, roustabouts and vendors of soft drinks, popcorn and peanuts. The circus which George Washington saw in Philadelphia exhibited only feats of horsemanship, with a clown, a juggler, and three musicians—and all in a single ring lighted by flickering candles. Between that far-

off day and the period around 1825 to 1835 the American circus took shape and gradually attracted to itself the various elements which go to make up the outdoor show business as we know it.

We have seen the circus grow from the individual performers who passed their hats in tavern yards, through the period when half a dozen horsemen and acrobats held forth within an unroofed canvas enclosure, wind and weather permitting, to the day when a one-ring show had its own tent, lighted for the evening performance with kerosene lamps or gasoline flares. We have watched W. C. Coup add a second ring in the 1850s and we have seen the genius of Barnum and Ringling transform the oldtime wagon show to the magnificent and typically American circus of today.

In the 1830s Ike Van Amburgh, "The Lion King," thrilled his audience by merely entering a cage with a living lion, while a few years ago Clyde Beatty put forty highly trained lions and tigers through their paces in a single arena.

Gone are the precarious days of the old rolling show with its exciting adventures with prairie fires and cyclones, runaway trains in the Pennsylvania mountains, and its many battles with the local toughs of our frontier towns. Then the roustabouts raised the circus man's rallying cry of "Hey rube!" as they rushed into the fray, swinging their tent stakes, and more than one sturdy clown or ringmaster ended his checkered career as he helped his circus fight its way out of hostile territory. But, as we know all too well, the Big Show of today also has its tragedies when an occasional trapeze artist falls from her precarious perch, as one of them did day-before-yesterday at the Garden, or the big top itself suddenly bursts into flame, leaving stark death among the benches.

We cannot hope, in this brief paper, to tell the whole story of the American circus, but will content ourselves with showing something of its beginnings. We shall try to show how the exhibition of individual animals led to the formation of menageries;

how single-trick riders developed into the modern circus equestrians; and how strolling clowns and gymnasts finally found their way under the big top. We will tell you about the wild animals that were finally tamed and trained, and how individually exhibited freaks came to be a part of the circus side shows. Only a few of the more famous of all the hundreds of entertainers can be introduced to you and be made to step down from their old-time posters and handbills to tell you of their marvelous feats and adventures.

Wild Animals

For the beginnings of wild-animal exhibition in America we must go back to pioneer days, when an occasional hunter brought down from the hills a tame bear which he exhibited at frontier taverns or on village commons, and then passed the hat in order to buy enough food and drink to last him until he reached the next village. It is probable that an occasional sailor drifted inland after a voyage to the Orient, and showed a pet monkey to the loungers in the smoky taprooms of the day. Later on, these animals were taught a few simple tricks to delight the small boys of the New England villages before the days of the Revolution.

Then came the larger wild animals from abroad, brought home by speculative sea captains and sold for individual exhibition in the early days of the colonies. Appropriately enough, the king of beasts leads the procession, for we find our first lion on exhibition in Boston in 1716 and this is the way he is announced in the local newspaper:

> To be shown by William Nicholas at the house of Captain Arthur Savage in Brattle Street, a Lyon of Barbary, with many other rarities, the like never before seen in America.

Five years later he was still being shown in Boston as we learn from the following advertisement:

> At the South End of Boston, at the house of Mrs. Adam's is to be seen the Lyon, where on a sign is writ these words, "The Lion King of Beasts

is to be seen here." He is not only the largest and most noble, but the tamest and most beautiful creature of his kind, that has been seen. He grows daily, and is the wonder of all that see him.

We catch several glimpses of him as he travelled about the country, one of the last being in an announcement of the forthcoming fair at Jamaica, Long Island, where we read the thrilling news that: "It is expected that the Lyon will be there to be seen."

We have to wait until 1791 for our next lion, but I particularly like the description of the one shown here on Nassau Street in 1815:

The form of the lion is strikingly majestic, his figure is respectable, his looks are determined, his gait is stately, and his voice tremendous.

The second strange beast to excite the awe of our ancestors was the camel which reached Boston in 1721 and was thus described when he arrived in New York in 1739:

Notice is hereby given to all persons, that there is come to town, a very wonderful and surprising creature to all persons in these parts of the world; and it is in Scripture the very same creature which is there called a cammel. It is impossible to describe the creature; and therefore all persons of ingenious curiosity have an opportunity of satisfying themselves.

The creature was brought with great difficulty from the deserts of Arabia in that quarter of the world which is called Asia, to New England; a curiosity which never was in this country, and very likely never will be again.

We must wait a generation for our next camels, but we find a pair of them at Steven's Livery Stable on Wall Street in 1787. By 1802 camels had become actors for we find that two of them, "just arrived from the coast of Africa," were in the procession in the play "Alexander the Great" at William Dunlap's Theatre here in New York.

"Ursa Major, or the great white bear" was exhibited for the first time in Boston in 1733 and the first Orang-outang or "man of the woods" turned up in New York in 1789 along with a "tame

To the CURIOUS.

To be seen at Major Leavenworth's Stable, opposite Mr. Lothrop's, State-Street,

Two CAMELS,

Male and Female, lately imported from

ARABIA.

THESE stupendous Animals are most deserving the Attention of the Curious, being the greatest natural Curiosity ever exhibited to the Public on this Continent. They are Nineteen Hands high; have Necks near Four Feet long; have a large high Bunch on their Backs, and another under their Breasts, in the Form of a Pedestal, on which they support themselves when lying down; they have Four Joints in their hind Legs, and will travel Twelve or Fourteen Days without drinking, and carry a Burden of Fifteen Hundred Weight; they are remarkably harmless and docile, and will lie down and rise at Command.

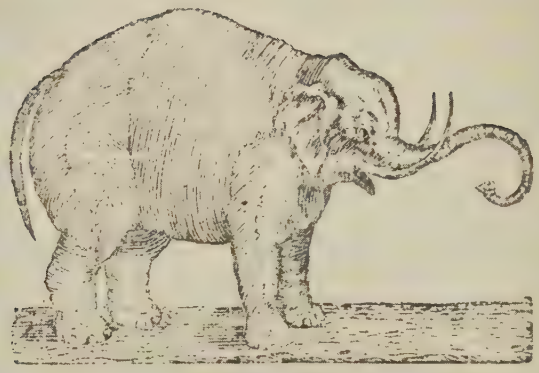
Price of Admittance for a Gentleman or Lady, NINE-PENCE *each.*

. . . . . .

[*Abraham was old and well stricken in Age: And the Lord had blessed Abraham in all Things. And Abraham said unto his eldest Servant of his House, that ruled over all that he had, Thou shalt go unto my Country, and to my Kindred, and take a Wife unto my Son Isaac. And the Servant took Ten* Camels, *of the Camels of his Master, and departed; and went to* Mesopotamia, *unto the City Nahor. And he made his* Camels *to kneel down without the City, by a Well of Water, at the Time of the Evening, even the Time that Women go out to draw Water. Pure Wisdom directed the Servant, and succeeded him in obtaining the Consent of the Parents, Brethren and Kindred of* REBECCAH, *that she should go to the Land of* CANAAN, *and become the Wife of* ISAAC. *And they sent away* Rebeccah, *their Sister, with her Damsels, and her Nurse, and Abraham's Servant, and his Men, and they rode upon the* Camels. GEN. XXIV.]

HANDBILL, BOSTON, *c.* 1789

Announcing the exhibition in Boston of the two camels first shown at Steven's livery stable on Wall Street in New York two years before



THE ELEPHANT,

ACCORDING to the Account of the celebrated BUFFON, is the moſt reſpectable Animal in the World. In Size he ſurpaſſes all other terreſtrial Creatures; and, by his Intelligence, he makes as near an Approach to Man, as Matter can approach Spirit. A ſufficient Proof that there is not too much ſaid of the Knowledge of this Animal is, that the Proprietor having been abſent for ten Weeks, the Moment he arrived at the Door of his Apartment, and ſpoke to the Keeper, the Animal's Knowledge was beyond any Doubt confirmed by the Cries he uttered forth, till his Friend came within Reach of his Trunk, with which he careſſed him, to the Aſtoniſhment of all thoſe who ſaw him. This moſt curious and ſurprizing Animal is juſt arrived from *Philadelphia*, on his Way to *Boſton*.—He will juſt ſtay to give the Citizens of *Providence* an Opportunity to ſee him. He is only four Years old, and weighs about 3000 Weight, but will not have come to his full Growth till he ſhall be between 30 and 40 Years old. He meaſures from the End of his Trunk to the Tip of his Tail 15 Feet 8 Inches, round the Body 10 Feet 6 Inches, round his Head 7 Feet 2 Inches, round his Leg, above the Knee, 3 Feet 3 Inches; round his Ankle 2 Feet 2 Inches. He eats 130 Weight a Day, and drinks all Kinds of ſpirituous Liquors; ſome Days he has drank 30 Bottles of Porter, drawing the Corks with his Trunk. He is ſo tame that he travels looſe, and has never attempted to hurt any one. He appeared on the Stage, at the new Theatre in *Philadelphia*, to the great Satisfaction of a reſpectable Audience.

☞ The Elephant having deſtroyed many Papers of Conſequence, it is recommended to Viſitors not to come near him with ſuch Papers.

*** A Place is fitted up for him (ſuitable to receive genteel Company) in a Store back of the Coffee-Houſe; where he will remain till the 8th of *July* only, as he is to be at *Cambridge* at the approaching Commencement.

Admittance, One Quarter of a Dollar—Children, One Eighth of a Dollar.

Providence, *June* 27, 1797.

Printed by CARTER and WILKINSON.

tiger" and a few other animals, but there wasn't another until 1828. A disappointingly meek panther appeared at Salem in 1793, but we have to wait until April 13, 1796, for our first "ponderous pachyderm." On that date the ship *America*, Jacob Crowninshield of Salem, master, put into New York harbor and unloaded before the wondering gaze of the natives a two-year-old female elephant which the canny captain had picked up for $450 on a voyage to Bengal and which he promptly sold for $10,000 to a Welshman named Owen from Philadelphia. The *Aurora* of that city really went to town in its description of this little six-and-a-half-foot baby elephant, which, incidentally, they persisted in calling a male in spite of all the evidence to the contrary:

> The elephant possesses the adroitness of the beaver, the intelligence of the ape, and the fidelity of the dog. He is the largest of quadrupeds; the earth trembles under his feet. He has the power of tearing up the largest trees and yet is tractable to those who use him well.

In spite of the captain's handsome profit, the Welshman's precarious investment was apparently sound, for the little elephant grew and prospered on this alien shore and was exhibited to huge crowds all over the East until about 1822. Her portrait appears on an early handbill which we present for your delectation.

In the meantime another sea captain had, in 1815, brought another elephant to New York and sold her at a round profit to his brother, Hackaliah Bailey of Somers, up in Westchester County, who christened her "Old Bet" and showed her about New York and New England for about a year. Old Bet was finally shot down in Maine in 1816 by an irate farmer who maintained that she was taking good money out of the State which might better be spent at home. Bailey sold her bones to one museum, her hide to another, erected a wooden statue to her memory before the Elephant Tavern in Somers, and inspired his nephew to enter the show business and help make it famous under the magic name of Barnum and Bailey.

There was a leopard in Boston in 1802 and a pair of tigers in Salem in 1806. The New York *Post* announced in 1808 that "the Royal Tyger Nero" would be "let loose in the arena of the [Corlaer's Hook] Circus to a large Wild Bull and immediately after to a large Wild Bear." The timorous public was assured, however, that the "tyger will be well secured by a chain from the center of the circus, with length only sufficient to go around the circle of the building." Of course this was all right as long as the chain held!

Not until 1826 do we find a "unicorn, or one-horned rhinoceros" on view in New York. In 1837 one might see an "egyptian giraffe or camelopard" but this is a very tender beast and a poor traveller, so it is not surprising that none came at an earlier date. George F. Bailey had the honor of importing in the 1850s our first "hippopotamus or blood-sweating Behemoth of Holy Writ which actually sweats blood from every pore,"—or so says the circus poster.

Perhaps the most amusing of early animals and one which would have brought joy to the soul of P. T. Barnum had he been alive at that early date was the "Gormagunt" which, according to a 1761 New York advertisement, "is as large as an elephant, is of very uncommon shape and has three heads and eight legs." It was supposed to have been caught in Canada, near the St. Lawrence River. Perhaps it was a relative of the sea serpent or the Loch Ness monster of our day.

All of these animals and many more eventually found their way, about 1815 to 1820, to the dime museums of the cities and to the tents of the travelling menageries.

Trained Animals

Many years before the advent of Van Amburgh, the Lion King, individual trained animals were being put through their paces in the city museums and country taverns of America. Appropriately enough, the first of these was a monkey and, also appropriately, he was not called a monkey but a Japanese. He

was being shown in New York in 1751 and the local newspaper has this to say about him:

> He is a creature, called a Japanese, of about 2 feet high, his body resembling a human body in all parts except the feet and tail. He walks upright, and performs various actions to admiration; such as walking upon a line, hanging and swinging under it, exercising the firelock, dances to any tune, and sundry other things too tedious to mention. The sense and agility of this creature, renders him worthy the observation of the curious.

Thomas Swann's Circus here in New York had the trained monkeys General Jacco and Gibonne in 1794 and they were with "Citizen Cressin's" French circus the following year. But the most famous of all the early educated monkeys was Dandy Jack or Major Jack Downing, named for a well-known horse trainer and ringmaster of the period. Dandy Jack flourished in the 1820s and '30s and for some years had a partner, Captain Dick. They were called the "semi-equestrians" because they rode Shetland ponies around the ring and waved diminutive American flags in transit, to the delight of the small boys in the audience.

Our robust colonial ancestors had very little in the way of amusement, except for now and then an Indian foray or an occasional hanging, but they all loved horseflesh and so a trick horse, exhibited in a tavern yard, would be sure to appeal to them, as it had to their Elizabethan ancestors back in Merry England. As early as 1595 an English showman named Banks had a trick horse called Morocco which must have been admired by Shakespeare, since he refers to it as follows in *Love's Labour's Lost:*

> *How easy it is, the dancing horse will tell you.*

As early as 1785, Pool, the first native American equestrian, had a trained horse which did a few simple tricks in an open enclosure here in New York, but the first really famous educated horse was "Cornplanter," who appeared with Ricketts' Circus here in 1797.

The ancestor of all the delightful dog and pony shows was a troupe of trained dogs and canary birds shown in New York in 1788 by a German named Willman. The second trained canine

in our category was exhibited by Gabriel Salenka at the Assembly Room in Cortlandt Street. This "sapient dog," as he was called, performed card tricks and "if asked, can tell the day of the month, the hour of the day, the minute of the hour, . . . the number of persons in the room, with the difference of sex." He was still going strong in Salem as late as 1807. Even more wonderful than the "sapient dog" was the "learned pig" which amazed the population of Boston in 1798 and even had a street ballad written about him, not to mention an appreciative entry in the diary of the learned and inquisitive Dr. William Bentley.

Though our early elephants might kneel at command or quench their thirst by drinking out of a bottle of porter, we find no record of what we now call an elephant act until 1839 when June, Titus, and Angevine's great menagerie introduced this feature which has thrilled so many thousands of spectators ever since.

The Menagerie

The menagerie and the equestrian show grew up and flourished side by side, each quite independent of the other and the latter entirely without benefit of clergy. The menagerie was considered educational and so was tolerated but the ministers of Puritan New England preached sermons against the circus and editors grew purple in denouncing it as an invention of the devil,—so, of course, it flourished exceedingly. As late as 1832 the *Massachusetts Spy* had this to say of a road show which had just arrived in the village of Worcester:

> It was with no little surprise and regret that the good people of our quiet village learnt, a few days since, that the Selectmen had licensed a company of strolling actors, calling themselves Circus Riders, to exhibit their fooleries here. We presume that in giving their consent the Selectmen had no idea of encouraging vice and dissipation, or of acting in opposition to the known wishes of a majority of their constituents; but we have no doubt a very large majority of our citizens are very decidedly opposed to exhibitions of the kind in question. Who does not know that no one gets any good by attending such exhibitions?—that by going there he encourages idleness, cruelty and vice? Some of our inhabitants residing

in the vicinity of the Circus have been loud in their complaints of the noise and revelry for a few nights past. It is hoped that this is the last time we shall be troubled with such unwelcome visitors, and that our Selectmen will in future be careful not to lend their aid in encouraging them to come among us.

It is interesting that our first "animal act" should be reminiscent of the robust amusements of the day of Shakespeare, for it was nothing less than a bull-baiting, and it took place, not on the London "Bankside" but "at the sign of his present Majesty, near the fresh Water Pump" in the bustling town of New York, which in that distant year of 1781 was full of British soldiers and Tory refugees. Here is the way Mr. Thomas McMullan announced his performances:

> The subscriber having secured a stout Bull, proposes bateing him to morrow at four o'clock in the afternoon. . . . The Bull is active, and very vicious, therefore hopes the spectators will have a satisfactory diversion.

We may be sure that the bull's hopes for the enjoyment of the audience were realized and that the many red coats of the soldiers in the crowd proved very stimulating to his activity and viciousness.

There was a small and insignificant collection of birds, beasts, and snakes being shown in New York in the same year as the bull-baiting—our first menagerie. Others with a few more animals appeared in 1789 and 1797 and many more along through the years. But the outstanding wild-animal show before the Civil War was June, Titus, and Angevine's menagerie, which began as a tiny road show prior to 1820 with the high-sounding title, "The Zoological Institute." Daniel Drew, the notorious Wall Street gambler and partner of Jim Fisk, was at one time its clown. About 1820 this menagerie settled permanently on the Bowery, where it prospered for a quarter of a century, remaining in New York during the winter and sending its animals out as rolling shows during the summer months. This concern was the first to send its own expeditions to Asia and Africa to bring back alive the wild beasts they needed in their business.

BARNUM & VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM & MENAGERIE, CO.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S.

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE

P. T. BARNUM, PROP'R. J. FROST, GEN'L. AGT. & DIR. CTOR. HENRY STORROM, MANAGER.

Back in 1821 the Zoological Institute had in its employ a young animal keeper who was destined to win fame as the first American wild-animal trainer. This was Isaac A. Van Amburgh who, in 1834, actually dared to enter the cage with living wild animals. A contemporary poster describes his intrepid adventure:

> Mr. Van Amburgh enters this cage [containing a lion, leopard and panther], . . . plays and fondles with the inmates, alternately, and demonstrates the perfect subjugation of the whole groupe to his unparalleled and apparently magic powers.

Later he entered the "dens" of other beasts and began teaching them a few simple tricks. He it was who inspired C. T. Miller's famous song "The Menagerie." Perhaps some of you will remember its more familiar lines:

He sticks his head in the lion's mouth,
And holds it there a while,
And when he takes it out again,
He greets you with a smile.
Oh, the elephant, he goes round,
The band begins to play,
And the boys around the monkey's cage
Had better keep away.

Van Amburgh was the first of a long line of wild-animal trainers, including his rival, Herr Driesbach, and such later names as Bostock, Hagenbeck, and Clyde Beatty, the greatest of them all, who recently retired to lick his wounds and found a school for the educating of another generation of Lion Kings.

By 1839 the Zoological Institute had passed into the hands of June, Titus, and Angevine. The menagerie, though still featured, was no longer the chief attraction, for trained animals, riders, and tumblers now overshadowed the old educational animal show and the circus as we know it today had been born.

Acrobats

Now that we have ushered the wild and trained animals onto the scene and have followed the menagerie to its final absorption

by the circus, we will retrace our steps and sketch the development of the acrobats, freaks, and riders, with brief mention of the early history of the circus itself.

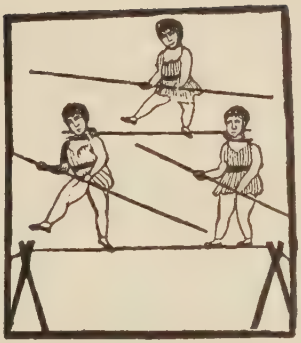
Of course, strolling acrobats and clowns must have travelled through the colonies at a very early date, but the first of which we have any record appeared on the outskirts of Philadelphia in 1724. There were men, boys, and one woman in the company which entertained the staid Quakers, or at least their servants and apprentices, with exhibitions of rope and sword dancing, together with the antics of "Pickle Herring," our first recorded clown, —all of which is delightfully reminiscent of Scaramouch, as we read about it in an early advertisement in the *American Weekly Mercury:*

> This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Ladies and others, That there is newly arrived to this place the famous Performance of Roap-Dancing, which is performed to the Admiration of all the Beholders, 1st, by a little Boy of seven Years old, who Dances and Capers upon the straight Roap, to the Wonder of all Spectators. 2dly, By a Woman who Dances a Corant and a Jigg upon the Roap, which she performs as well as any Dancing Master does it on the Ground. She Dances with Baskets upon her Feet, and Iron Fetters upon her Legs. She walks upon the Roap with a Wheel-Barrow before her. You will see various Performances upon the Slack Roap. You are entertained with the Comical Humour of your Old Friend Pickle Herring. The whole Concluded with a Woman turning round in a swift Motion with seven or eight Swords Points at her Eys, Mouth and Breast, for a Quarter of an Hour together, to the Admiration of all that behold the Performance.

Another slack-wire artist and juggler, named Anthony Joseph Dugee, appeared in New York in 1753 with his wife billed as the "Female Sampson"—a title which she richly deserved, for we learn that:

> She lies with her body extended between two chairs, and bears an anvil of 300 lb. on her breast, and will suffer two men to strike on it with sledge-hammers. She will bear six men to stand on her breast, lying in the same position. . . . She [will] bear a bar of iron to be broken on her breast.

There were many individual acrobats and companies of rope



POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT *of Mr. VILALLIAVE's Company, at* HATHAWAY'S HALL, *on* MONDAY *evening next, the 17th of August,* 1818.

THE PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE BY THE

TIGHT ROPE,

WITH BALANCE POLE.

1st *Performer.*	The *Little Chinese.*
2*d.*	The *Young Spaniolet.*
3*d.*	The *Young Roman.*
4*th.*	Mrs. *Vilalliave.*
5*th.*	Mr. *Vilalliave.*
6*th.*	Mr. *Begodes,* in the character of a *CLOWN.*

Among the great variety of Feats which they will perform, Mr. VILALLIAVE will dance on the Ropé

A GROTESQUE DANCE,

With a BASKET tied to his Feet, and his Hands and Feet chained.

THERE WILL LIKEWISE BE EXHIBITED,

The Dance of the Double Rope,

BY THREE PERSONS, *(as represented in the Plate above.)*

They will afterwards perform a great variety without the Balance Pole, too numerous to be inserted.

BENDING FEATS,

BY THE CHINESE AND YOUNG SPANIOLET.

TUMBLING,

BY THE COMPANY.

Strength of Hercules,

OR,

The Egyptian Pyramid;

Performed by Mr. VILALLIAVE.

The Publick are respectfully informed, that there will be no pains or exertion spared, to give a brilliant Exhibition.

*** Doors open at half past 7, and the Performance to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

August 15, 1818.

dancers in America in the eighteenth century but none more popular than the famous French company headed by "Mons. Placide" and including Madame Placide and several others. They performed on the slack and tight rope, sang, danced, and tumbled for the entertainment of the people of New England and New York in the 1790s.

It is amusing that the opposition to the theatre in Puritan Massachusetts was so strong that it was necessary to advertise "the moral lecture of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," or "a favorite moral lecture called Catharine and Petruchio [*The Taming of the Shrew*]" which would be given in "The New Exhibition Room in Board Alley," Boston's first theatre. At these classical performances of black-market Shakespeare, Placide's company frequently appeared between the acts while the actors shifted their meagre scenery and costumes.

We even find among the early acrobats a professional ancestor of Charlie McCarthy, for "the elder Rannie," who appeared in New York in the early 1800s, not only did all of the regular acrobatic feats of his rivals, but also gave a "much admired exhibition of ventriloquism, or, speaking as it were from the belly."

The travelling acrobatic troupes developed both size and skill as the years went by, and we find Mr. Vilalliave's company, which appeared in New York in 1814, able to excel its rivals, as the accompanying reproduction of their handbill amply proves. The feat pictured in the upper right-hand corner of this advertisement is still popular, though the Great Wallendas with Ringling's circus now have the two lower performers mounted on bicycles and a fourth member of the company on the shoulders of the third, who stands on a chair, balanced on a long bar between the shoulders of the two cyclists.

Though Vilalliave's company was popular as late as 1829, a rope dancer had joined Pepin and Breschard's circus as early as 1809 and from that date acrobats appeared in all circus companies as well as in separate shows of their own.

Freaks

When we mention freaks we always think of Barnum, Tom Thumb, and the Siamese Twins, but that curious twist of human nature which demands that showmen produce the wierd and wonderful, the outlandish and the grotesque, had brought to light the freak as an object of exhibition some generations before Barnum was born. It is strange that human misfortune and deformity should be so attractive to the average citizen, but so it is. We cannot even list the long procession of dwarfs and giants, tattooed ladies, albinos, fire eaters, fat ladies and living skeletons, sword swallowers, human salamanders and the snake charmers with their den of venomous reptiles; we cannot take time to tell you about the bearded ladies, the wild men of Borneo, the Aztec children, the two-headed girls and dogfaced boys, who for years have peopled the side-show tents.

Like the other elements of the modern circus, freaks were first exhibited as separate attractions. The earliest of whom we have any record was Emma Leach, who was shown in Boston in 1771, as we learn from the following advertisement:

> There is arrived in town this day, and to be seen at the house of the widow Bignall, the next door to the King's Head Tavern, a little above Mr. Hancock's wharf, a Maiden Dwarf, who is fifty-three years old, and of but twenty-two inches in stature. . . . She is willing to exhibit herself as a shew to such Gentlemen and Ladies as are desirous to gratify their curiosity, for one shilling lawful money for each person.

The first recorded "armless wonder" was Miss M. A. Honeywell, who was famous in New York and Philadelphia from 1798 to 1831. She had also travelled abroad and could do all sorts of fancy needlework and cut excellent silhouette likenesses at 25 cents each—all with her teeth and toes.

A still greater thrill was in store for the curious New Yorkers, however, for a sword swallower came to town in 1817. His name was Sena Sama and his sword was 22 inches long, as anyone might learn by visiting the Social Garden Room in Brooklyn.

This "wonder of the world" was an "East Indian from Madrass and later from London" and was probably highly diverting to the good people of the City of Churches. He was completely outdone, however, by the courageous abilities of one Charles, who swallowed three swords at a time at Tammany Hall in 1821 and would "permit any gentleman to draw them from his stomach." Now the performer varies the act by swallowing a neon tube, thus shedding the radiant light of modern science on the hazardous undertaking.

Though there were giants in New York in 1818 and 1825, the one who topped them all was the famous Chang-Yu-Sing, who measured eight feet in his sandals and, so far as we can learn, still holds the altitude record.

No side show would be complete without a living skeleton and the earliest of these curious unfortunates seems to have been Calvin Edson, who was to bee seen at Tammany Hall in 1829. "This wonderful curiosity," according to his handbill, had just returned from a European tour where he was pronounced "the most extraordinary man the world ever beheld." He was 44 years old, five feet three inches tall and weighed 58 pounds. The handbill thoughtfully adds: "There is nothing in his dress or appearance to alarm the most delicate."

We first catch sight of the famous Siamese Twins, then known as the "Siamese Double Boys," at the Masonic Hall in New York in 1829. They soon moved to the Park Theatre and were fairly launched on their interesting career long before they met P. T. Barnum and his superior talent for advertising. They finally married, raised families of normal children, and lived happily together for many years. (And why not? After all, they were very much attached to each other!)

Perhaps the most amusing early freak was Joice Heth, the reputed 161-year-old Negro servant who was said to have been present when George Washington came into the world. Barnum heard of her in 1835, sold out his little grocery business, bought her for $1,000, exhibited her with great success for a season, and

made enough out of the venture to launch himself in the show business. During a two-weeks run at Niblo's Garden she was visited by ten thousand people. At the end of the season she died and an autopsy showed her to have been only half her supposed age, and consequently too young to have been Washington's slave, but by that time it was too late to do anything about it, and so Barnum had her decently buried and pocketed the profits of his first venture.

In view of what he later learned about her, and probably already suspected, Barnum's handbill describing his nine-days wonder is a delightful bit of humor. Here is what he said of his not-so-old slave:

> Joice Heth is unquestionably the most astonishing and interesting curiosity in the world! She was the slave of Augustine Washington (the father of Gen. Washington,) and was the first person who put clothes on the unconscious infant who in after days led our heroic fathers on to glory, to victory and to freedom. . . . She retains her faculties in an unparalleled degree, converses freely, sings numerous hymns, relates many interesting anecdotes of Gen. Washington, the red coats, &c. and often laughs heartily at her own remarks, or those of the spectators.

No wonder she often laughed heartily at the spectators! But she served her turn and started Barnum on his way to fame and fortune.

Equestrians

There is some doubt as to who should have the honor of being the first equestrian to exhibit in America. John Sharp has always been given that title on the strength of an advertisement for his performance in Salem on November 19, 1771. This notice states that he was "late from England but last from Boston, where he has been performing for some time past." But we find that a Mr. Foulks was showing his skill in Philadelphia on September 27th of that year. New Yorkers saw him on December 16th "near the Windmill, above the Slaughter House, in the Bowery," according to a local newspaper. Which of these horsemen first landed in America the old advertisements have not yet revealed, but John Sharp still seems to be the best bet.

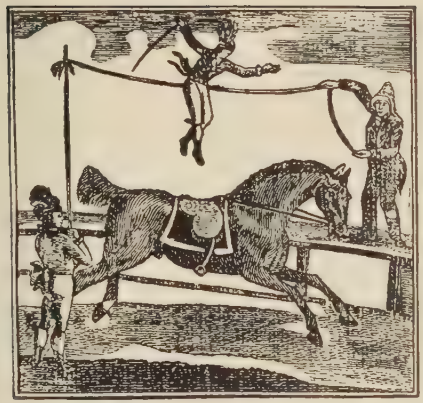
Sharp performed in the open air and, presumably, passed the hat. He rode standing on two horses and again with a third horse between the other two. He mounted and dismounted a single horse going at full speed, at three in the afternoon, weather permitting.

Foulks was either a more skilled horseman or a less modest advertiser, for his feats were a little more elaborate than those of Sharp and, besides, he could play the French horn standing on the back of a running horse, and we will wager that Sharp could never do that. Foulks had a canvas enclosure but no roof, so he too was dependent on the elements, though he did not have to pass the hat. He had no rival in New York until 1773, when Jacob Bates performed in the yard of the Bull's Head Tavern. From 1774 to 1783 the Revolutionary War intervened and all performances of this kind were forbidden by law except in British-occupied New York, where, you will remember, they held a bull-baiting.

The first native American equestrian was a Mr. Pool, whose show in Philadelphia in 1785 included a clown, perhaps the third in America, the first, our old friend Pickle Herring, having appeared in Philadelphia in 1724 and the second in New York as early as 1739 along with the trick horse "German Hans." When last heard from, in 1786, Pool was located in New York "on the Hill near the Jews' Burial Ground," together with his clown and trick horse. After the arrival of the first circus a few years later the separate trick riders naturally joined the other performers under the Big Top.

The Circus

The first circus in America was purely an equestrian performance, but such horsemanship had never been seen on this continent and even now it would be difficult to equal it. John Bill Ricketts, the most skillful rider of his day, came from England in 1792 and erected a wooden circus building and riding school in Philadelphia, where George Washington saw him perform



Ricketts'

NEW AMPHITHEATRE.

THIS afternoon, Saturday, May 30, will be performed, in addition to the great variety of EQUESTRIAN FEATS, a new Exhibition, called the

EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS,

[As described by Addison, in his travels through Egypt] by eight persons dressed in character; forming the following changes:

1st. A grand entrance with a Roman column.
2d. Four triumphal arches.
3d. A Roman Spire.
4th. Lion's den down.
5th. Four arches forming a spire.
6th. The form of an iron gate with changes.
7th. The world turned upside down.
8th. Egyptian Pyramid.
9th. Roman monuments.
10th. A moving spire.
11th. Lion's den up.
12th. A march.

Mr. Ricketts will, for this evening only, ride a single horse in full speed, and perform

THE MANUAL EXERCISE,

With a FIRELOCK, in the character of an *American Officer*, going through all the different Manuvres.

Mr. Ricketts will leap from one horse in full speed,

OVER A RIBBON,

As depicted above.

Mr. Ricketts will also carry his young pupil, Master Long, on his shoulders in the attitude of a

FLYING MERCURY,

On two horses in full speed. And a number of new feats, in addition to those already performed.

The Evening's Amusements will conclude with the EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.

☞ The doors will be opened at five o'clock, and the performance will begin at a quarter before six.

*** *Tickets to be had at Col.* Colman's *Coffee House, at Mr.* Hatch's, *at Mr.* Fobes' (*late* Beal's) *Tavern, and at a Ticket Office, built on purpose, at the Amphitheatre.* BOXES, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, HALF A DOLLAR.

[Market Square]

[State Street]

[Newbury St]

[Boston. July, 1795]

for the first time in 1793 and again in 1797, in his second and larger amphitheatre.

Having had remarkable success in Philadelphia, Ricketts built another building for his circus in New York in 1793, his company consisting of himself, his son, and two other riders, one of them also a clown. The following year his New York circus moved into larger quarters, and by 1796 he had added more riders, a rope dancer, tumblers, and a dramatic performance to his bill. He opened a show in Boston in 1795 and he had unusual and universal success until his Philadelphia amphitheatre was burned to the ground in 1799. He tried to recover from this staggering loss, but failed and so sailed for England about 1800, but the ship was lost at sea with all on board.

Though the short-lived Thomas Swann's Circus had some popularity in 1794, Ricketts' principal rival was Philip Lailson's or, as it was later called, Lailson and Jaymond's Circus, which in 1797 came to Philadelphia by way of Boston and erected a splendid amphitheatre which was an immediate success. He followed Ricketts to New York in 1797, where he featured Miss Venice, the first woman rider in America, and an excellent pantomime ballet. His desire to excel caused his downfall, however, and he was sold out about 1799, after which the company embarked for the West Indies and was never heard of afterwards.

Pepin and Breschard's Circus was the next of any consequence. It was French in origin, but came to Boston in 1807, after a tour in Spain. Pepin, however, was a native of Albany, New York, though of Acadian French parents. Pepin and Breschard were in New York in 1808 and in Philadelphia the following year. The next season saw them back in New York and Boston, but about 1810 some of their best performers left them and organized Cayetano, Codet, Menial, and Redon's Circus. They toured the Eastern States, annexed the only live elephant in the country in 1812, had some success, but finally rejoined the original circus in 1813. They were still going strong as Pepin's Broadway Circus in 1819.

James West came from London with his circus in 1816, toured

the country successfully, was visited by President Monroe, developed elaborate spectacles in addition to his riders, acrobats, and clowns, and finally sold out in 1823 to Price and Simpson's Circus. West retired to England, the first circus man in America to make a fortune in the business, largely because he realized the superiority of the rolling show to the expensive permanent wooden amphitheatre, and in spite of the fact that his canvas enclosure was probably not completely roofed over.

Price and Simpson's Broadway Circus had three or four successful years, adding elaborate spectacles and melodrama to their circus acts and featuring Hunter, an English equestrian and the first bareback rider to appear in America. This circus failed about 1827, and all of its animals but one perished in a five-day gale when the show was on its way from Baltimore to Charleston. Its star, Hunter, had no better luck, for he returned to England in 1829, became dissipated, and finally ended his days in the penal colony in Van Dieman's Land to which he had been transported in 1839.

This was the last of the early circuses to find disaster in its permanent amphitheatre. In 1826, Howes and Turner's Circus began a long and successful career under a full top canvas, and with this innovation began the history of the modern circus.

The last echo of the calliope has died away, the big top is stored in the baggage car, the last cage wagon has been safely wheeled into place on its flat car, the side-show barker and pink-lemonade vendor have climbed aboard the train. The circus is rolling on to the next show town and nothing is left but the thrilling memory.

The small boy turns regretfully towards home, humming as he trudges along:

> *He flew through the air with the greatest of ease,*
> *This daring young man on the flying trapeze;*
> *His movements so graceful, all girls he could please*
> *And my love he purloined away.*

BRITISH PRIVATEERS WITH FRENCH PRIZE IN NEW YORK HARBOR

Showing a Southeast Prospect of New York City, 1756–1761

Oil painting by an unknown artist

Gift of Miss Cornelia White in the name of Goldsborough Banyer, 1904

THE Privateer Ship Duke of Cumberland, *Capt. JAMES LILLY,*

HER LOG OF CRUISES OUT OF NEW YORK 1758–1760

by STUYVESANT FISH

AUTHOR'S NOTE: It is an old observation that the English have generally lost by their heads what they acquired by their swords.

After the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, England had been too hasty in disarming. French aggression, much like that of Germany prior to the present conflict, forced England once more into arms—the Seven Years War—and, as at the beginning of every war, she was badly prepared for it. In 1756, when war was declared, she issued letters of marque and reprisal which licensed privately owned merchant ships to prey on the commerce of France. New York furnished over two hundred such vessels to act as auxiliaries of the English Navy.

One can classify the captains and owners of these privateers under the following headings, only the first of which stuck to the rules:

1st. Those who helped the English Navy and took their pay in enemy prizes captured in a fair fight.

2nd. Those who used their letters of marque to capture French prizes but were not adverse to turning a dishonest penny on the side.

3rd. Traitors who traded with the enemy under the cloak of letters of marque and reprisal.

4th. Owners and captains who posed as privateers but actually attacked neutral commerce and became out-and-out pirates.

5th. A set of ghouls who sank their own ships and drowned their crews for the wartime insurance.

The *Duke of Cumberland*, private ship of war owned by David Provost and Philip Cuyler of New York, definitely belongs in the first of these classes. Her log—a prized possession of The New-York Historical Society—is a record unique of its kind: after a diligent search I find no other privateer's log of this period. The New York Public Library, the Newport Historical Society, the Redwood Library, the Charleston Historical Society, the Peabody Museum and the Essex Institute of Salem, Tulane University, the New Orleans Historical Society, and the Savannah Historical Society have no privateers' records of the period of this global Seven Years War. The very existence of the Log of the *Cumberland* testifies to the fact that the acts of this ship were honorable and aboveboard. Many other logs, lest they be used as evidence in court against the owners, were hidden or destroyed.

THE *Cumberland*'s Log has come to rest in a cardboard jacket that protects its ancient leather binding, which has dropped away in great flakes from its stiff buckram backing. On the flyleaf Captain Lilley asserts his ownership by writing in a bold hand, "JAMES LILLEY, his book."

The paper of the log was originally cold white, as cold and white as the snow in winter moonlight. The writing looks like

Remarks Saturday the 23d Day of December 1738.

A Journal of an intended Cruize (by God's Permission) against the Majesty King George's Enemies, the French, in the private Ship of War the Duke Cumberland, James Lilley Commander, from the Port of New York.

Fresh Gales of Winds at NW and cold freezing Weather. — At 10 AM came on Board with the Stood up the Anchor and came to Sail. Fine clear Weather and cold. — Left at this Watering Place the Privateer General Wolfe Capt.n Seymour, the Privateer General Amherst Capt.n Hoffer and the Privateer Tartar Capt.n Lawrence. — Took my Departure from Sandy Hook in the Latitude of 40. 25 North Longitude 73. 6 West from the Meridian of London.

H	K	H	Courses	Winds	Remarks on Board the Ship Duke of Cumberland, Sunday 24th Dec.r 17
2					At 9 AM Richard Kelly fell over Board, therefore hoisted the Yaul out
4					immediately, brought him on Board and hoisted the Yaul in. — At 2 PM
6					said Kelly died. — At 1/2 past 1 PM the Hook bore NNW. distant 5 Leagues
8	8		SE.	NNW.	at Ditto the Navesink Hills bore W.N.W. dist.t 4 Leagues. — At 1/2 past 2
10					buried said Kelly. — At 6 P.M the Navesink Hills bore N.W.b.W dist.t 7 Leagues
12					Fresh Winds carrying a high Sea on the main Top Sail Yard, double reefed Foresail
2					At Ditto hoisted the Main Top sail. — At 6 AM set the main Sail and a
4	5		North		Kowsed the Lead and it blowing boisterous Weather.
6	6				
8	6				Browned two Casks of Pork 1.st Deck Port side
10	4	1		NNW.	and one Barrel of Flour No.1 Starboard Side
12	4	1			

			Course	Distance	X. Latitude	Departure	X. Longitude	Longitude in	Merid.l Diff.	Latitude in Words
			NE 1/2 E	120.	75. 00	103.	134.	71. 10.	103.	39. 10 N.

Remarks on Board the Ship Duke of Cumberland. Monday 25th Dec.r 1738

2	3	1	NBE.	NNW	Light Winds and cloudy.
4	3	1		NbW.	
6	4	1	N.	NE.	
8	4				Handed the main Top sail and shook the main Top mast Sail.
10	4				Spoke to a Schooner from Boston bound to Carolina 10 days had been out 15 Days.
12	4	1			This Day served the People with fresh Provisions
2	5		ESE.		
4	5				Light Breezes and cloudy, close reefed both Foresails.
6	7				Handed main Topsail, it blowing very fresh.
8	7				
10	7		ESE 1/2 E		Handed main Sail, fresh Winds and Squalls, carrying a reefed F.S. close reefed
12	5		ESE 1/2 E		Sail. — At 9 dit.o saw a Sail to Leeward standing to the Northward.

			Course	Distance	D. Latitude	Departure	X. Longitude	Longitude in	Merid.l Diff.	Latitude in Words
			SSE 1/2 E	119.	104.	56.	71.	70. 29.	159.	37. 26. N.

Remarks on Board the Ship Duke of Cumberland, Tuesday 26th Dec.r

2	3	1	SE.	SbE.	Fresh Gales of Wind and cloudy. — At 1 PM handed the Fore Top Sail
4	4	1			very fresh. — At Do saw a Sail standing to the Westward a great deal from
6	2	1	SE by S	NE by E	it Rounded very hard carrying a whole Fore Sail and Shipping very much
8	3	1	SSE.		11 PM had small Rain and a great Swell from the NE.
10	6		South		
12	5		SbE.	NE.	
2	4	1			
4	4	1			
6	1		SSE.		Set the Top Sails Cloudy Weather.
8	5				Broached 1 Cask of Beef No.1 Starboard side
10	5		SbE.	EbS	and 1 Tierce of Beef No.4 — Do and Lat.de Obs.
12	4				served each one Pound of Beef p Man

			Course	Distance	X. Latitude	Departure	X. Longitude	Longitude in	Merid.l Diff.	Latitude in Words
			SEbS 1/2 E	100		66.	98.		165.	

the fine shadows of leafless trees traced on the snow, deep black against a white background, save where age has mellowed the pages to an ivory hue or the hands of men have turned their outer edges brown. It is as pretty as an old engraving, deep black, clear, with here and there a toning down—an unintended work of art.

The entries are of minor things and treat casually of sickness, fighting, life and death:

"Remarks Saturday the 23d Day of December 1758.—

"A Journal of an intended Cruize (by God's Permission) against his Majesty King George's Enemies, the French, in the private Ship of War the Duke of Cumberland, James Lilley[1] Commander, from the Port of New York.—

"Fresh Gales of Winds at NW and cold freezing weather.— At 10 A M came on Board with the Pilot, Hove up the Anchor came to Sail. Fine clear Weather and cold.— Left at the Watering Place the Privateer General Wolfe,[2] Captn [Thomas] Seymour, the Privateer General Amherst,[3] Captn Koffler, and the Privateer Tartar,[4] Captn [Thomas] Lawrence.— Took my Departure from Sandy Hook in the Latitude 40:25 North Longitude 73:54 West from the Meridian of London./.

"Remarks . . . Sunday 24th[5] Decr 1758. At one P M Richard Kelly fell over Board, therefore hoisted the Yaul out[6] immediately, brought him on Board and hoisted the yaul in.— At 2 P M said Kelly dyed. . . . At ½ past 5 P M buried said Kelly."

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[1] See facsimile of the first page of the Log of the *Cumberland* on opposite page. Captain Lilley, before he commanded the *Cumberland*, was First Lieutenant (commissioned September 28, 1756) of the *Charming Sally*, Captain Richard Harris, owned by John Jauncey and John Lawrence, Jr. The title head of this article, spelling Lilley without the *e*, is a facsimile from the advertisement of the cruise in the *New York Mercury*, Dec. 4, 1758.

[2] Owned by George Folliot.

[3] Summet Stilwell, owner.

[4] Owners: Philip Livingston and John Lawrence, Jr.

[5] Navigators reckoned their day from noon and were always 12 hours ahead of the calendar, so that the 24th of December, *ship's time*, started at 12 o'clock, December 23rd, *land time*. Thus, though Richard Kelly's death is entered in the log book as occurring at 2 P.M. Sunday, he died Saturday afternoon according to the landsman's calendar.

[6] The yawl was lowered and put to sea.

In this laconic way we are told of the *Cumberland*'s first casualty, which occurred off Sandy Hook only three hours after they "Hove up the Anchor and came to Sail."

The entries that follow speak of cold and wintry gales, but Christmas was not forgotten:

"25th Dec[r] 1758 . . . This Day served the People with fresh Provisions." Our ancestors made much of their puddings. I guess they had a pudding, though it isn't mentioned.

Captain Lilley was a careful man and watched over all things. The casks of beef and tierces of bread were numbered and the location from which they were taken when issued to the men noted:

"26th Dec[r] 1758 . . . Broached 1 Cask of Beef No. 1 Starb[d] side, and 1 Tierce of Bread No. 4 Do and served one Pound of Beef pr man." That's the kind of rationing our fathers believed in.

Fine days were used to repair the damages incurred in foul. The weeds that collected on the ship's bottom and much retarded its progress were removed. Thus, on one day of "Light Winds and clear Weather . . . The People [were] employed in careening the Ship; hoisted the yaul [*sic*] out and scrubed the Ship's Bottom." The Captain believed that a nail should not be lost so that his little kingdom, the *Duke of Cumberland*, might not be lost "and all for the want of a two-penny nail."

Seven days after leaving New York—December 30, 1758—the *Cumberland* was north and east of Bermuda. From that date to the 17th of January she went about 700 miles to the east by south to latitude 29:43, longitude 54:30. At this point, either on account of favorable winds or a change of mind on the part of her Captain, the *Cumberland* took a southwesterly course.

If you have been a'fishing, you will remember the dreary days you sometimes spent in trying to locate the fish. Men in boats have the habits and many of the characteristics of fish, such as migrating in schools and following certain lanes or

courses. Our privateers, who had been fishermen, found that their quarry was no wiser than the goggle-eyed mackerel, and just as difficult to find. For three weeks Captain Lilley had committed the unpardonable sin of a fisherman; he had fished "where the fish ain't," hanging off Bermuda and making a wild goose chase 700 miles eastward, endeavoring to locate the French convoy.

At noon on January 17th he put away his sextant and said, "O'Hell, this is no good! We'll go to the Islands and stir up the damned Frenchies!" So he laid his course southwest.

On February 4, 1759, they sighted the Island Mayaguana and at noon the Caicos Islands "and also three Sail"—the first they had seen since leaving New York. They immediately gave chase to see if it were friend or foe and at 3 P.M. the following day "spoke to the Chace which proved to be the Dreadnought *Snow*"[7] of New York. The two captains gossiped a bit. The *King of Prussia*[8] of New York was inshore and a Rhode Island privateer and her prize.

On the evening of February 6th they came to anchor in the Bay of Monti Christi, where they found the English convoy and H. M. sloop *Viper* and brigantine *Port Mahone*, and the privateers *Sturdy Beggar*,[9] *Hercules*, *Hunter*, *Tartar*, and *Dreadnought*, all of New York.

The stay at the Mount was not entirely uneventful. Some of the crew went on a "binge" on shore with the following result:

February 8th: "At midnight James Patterson assaulted three of the commanding officers, whereby a Mutiny wo[d] have ensued, had not the Captain immediately interposed and quelled it."

On February 9th a sloop from New York, John Brown, Commander, reports having seen the *Sturdy Beggar* in pursuit of four heavily laden ships.

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[7] Owned by John Wadell; Captain Willet Taylor.
[8] Owned by Joseph Hayes of New York; Captain Donaldson.
[9] Captain Robert Troup.

MID-18TH-CENTURY
WEST INDIES

Showing Places Mentioned in the *Cumberland's* Log Book

Adapted from a French chart dated 1750

Captain Lilley got restless and heaved up his anchor; he soon fell in with three old friends, the *Dreadnought*, the *Hawke* and the *Hercules*, going his way to Cape St. Nicholas. These four New York vessels decided to join forces and cruise between Cape St. Nicholas and Monti Christi, on learning that the French convoy was in the neighborhood of Cape Francois. They met a number of New York and Rhode Island privateers and a Dutch prize with rum and sugar on board, recently captured by the *King of Prussia*, the *Sturdy Beggar*, and the *Hester*.— And then they fell in with three stragglers from the French convoy.

On February 18th, a windy morning, the *Cumberland* was going along briskly under "handed"[10] Top gallant Sails it blowing fresh. At ½ past 5 AM going in company with the Privaters the Hercules, Dreadnought and Hawke descryed three Sail to the Windward upon which we all gave chace." Finding them to be French ships, "an Engagement commenced which lasted about half an Hour when they all struck." The names of the three ships were the *Dolphin* (Captain Domaine) the *Eagle* (Captain Rozin) and the *Grand Joseph* (Captain Trabo), loaded with sugar and coffee. They were out of Cape Francois with the French convoy "but had parted with them last Night. The Dolphin and Eagle struck to the Cumberland, who in the Engagement had only one Man, Rich[d] Willson, wounded in his right Arm; but [the Cumberland] had her foremast shot through above the Partners,[11] and [was] wounded in the Head below the Rigging, her Trussel Trees very much damaged, and her Shrouds, forestay and Backstays shot away with the main Topmast stay Sail."

The first lieutenant, Mr. Dunscombe, and the third lieutenant, Mr. Shakeshaft, were put in charge of the prizes, during which operation one man was lost overboard and drowned.

[10] Furled, reefed.

[11] "Partners" signifies the heavy timbers in the deck of a vessel which hold the masts in place; consequently when a mast is shot away above the partners it is gone down to the deck.

February 21st and 22nd, being calm, were given up to visiting. Captain Lilley went on board the *Dreadnought* and the following day he entertained Captain Miller of the *Hercules* and Captain Taylor of the *Dreadnought*. The sea was much more intimate and friendly in the days of sail.

Signs of scurvy now began to appear among the crew; vinegar was served the men. The daily sick report began to mount and then the *Cumberland* was driven far to the north by a severe gale, during which she scudded along under bare poles. Scurvy and colds brought the sick report up to eighteen. To add to their discomfort, the bread began to go bad. Therefore they headed back to the "watering place," where the men sweated out their colds, the ship laid in a load of water and firewood, and the scurvy victims were fed fruit.

What with the friendly visits of the captains of his consorts and the cold cruise to the north, Captain Lilley's liquor and sugar were low, so he sent Mr. Dunscombe to the neighboring Dutch prize to get 20 gallons of rum and 50 pounds of sugar, of which he immediately made fari (punch).

On March 30th, rather belatedly, shoes and "chock" for shirts were issued the men before leaving the watering place, as Captain Lilley had it in mind to attack the French at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. However, due to sickness and the unwillingness of his crew to continue the cruise and the "disability of his Foremast which was wounded in the Engagement with the three French Ships from the Cape," Captain Lilley made for the Port of New York, rescuing the ship *Nancy* of Philadelphia, bound for Jamaica, from a French sloop privateer off the coast. He arrived at New York on Sunday, May 20th, and this ended the cruise of 1759.

The End of the Sturdy Beggar

In the meantime the *Sturdy Beggar* had not been idle. At the request of General Thomas, the English general in command at Antigua, she convoyed five sloops with "the new raised Levies

and Stores, down to Grandterre." At the "Watering Place" while taking on water, they exchanged a few shots with the enemy.

From thence, in the company of a "Bomb and several Transports," they sailed to Ste. Anne "to reduce that Fortress and drive away the Enemy." The attack now became amphibious. The men were put on shore and with the aid of the army succeeded in burning several fine plantations. Then going further inland, they "met with a Booty of 300 Hogheads and between five and six Thousand Loaves of fine white Sugar." In so doing, they got out of touch with the ground forces and were driven back to the boat. On their return to Antigua, so well pleased were the English with the conduct of the crew of the *Sturdy Beggar* that "General Thomas, with some others, not unmindful of Captain Troup's Services for the general Good, made him a Present of a handsome large Silver Bowl, Cup, and Salver."[12]

This gift to Captain Robert Troup is one of the few instances of approbation shown a provincial by the haughty English officers.

The career of the *Sturdy Beggar* was, however, nearing its end. A year later, on April 12, 1760, Captain Lilley noted in his log that he had received information that the *Sturdy Beggar* had sunk off Antigua by running on Diamond Rock.

The *King of Prussia* was also near the end of her rope. On April 14, 1759, she ran ashore on a reef off the northwest part of the West Caicos Island.

So many privateers had been lost or gone into the more profitable trade of smuggling supplies via the Spanish colonies of Pensacola and Monti Christi to the French, which, strange to relate, the English courts held to be legal, that on June 16, 1760, it was stated that only two privateers out of New York were on a cruise—the *Harlequin* and the *Duke of Cumberland*.[13]

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[12] *New York Mercury*, May 21, 1759, p. 3.

[13] References: *New York Post-Boy*, May 21, 1759; Log of the *Cumberland*, April 12, 1760; *New York Mercury*, May 21, 1759; *New York Post-Boy*, June 16, 1760.

Second Cruise of the CUMBERLAND

On the 23rd of December, 1759, just one year after her first cruise started, the Cumberland once more dropped down to the watering place and took on board the pilot. Adverse winds forced her to anchor. Another change of wind compelled the Captain to cut away his best bower anchor, lest he be blown ashore.

On Christmas Day it was discovered that "In the Night Moses Boggs dyed suddenly. . . . Buryed afores[d] Moses Boggs ab[t] Noon." Another death followed shortly thereafter: "3[d] Jan[y] 1760 . . . At 7 P M Prayers were read to Edw. Day who was near his Death in the Small Pox. . . . 4th Jan[y] 1760 . . . At ½ past 4 P M Buryed the afores[d] Edw[d] Day."

On the way down to Porto Rico, the westermost point of which they sighted on January 12, 1760, they spoke a Schooner, Caleb Prince, Master, "30 days out from Guadaloupe bound to Boston. . . . They were in want of Bread so I spared them some. She returned a few Limes and Oranges." They also boarded the Brig *Lucy* from Dublin, Thomas Willson, Master, and loaned the "Doctor . . . to visit a sick person."

At about this time the English began to try to break up smuggling in earnest. The *Duke of Cumberland* very evidently had orders to search all suspicious vessels. Many ships were searched, sometimes as many as three or four a day. A French ship disguised as Spanish was seized. Three of the crew of the *Cumberland* broke into the captain's cabin at night and mutinously demanded that the gold found on the French prize be divided equally among the crew. The captain casually remarks that he switched them about the head with his cane and put them in irons. This attack on his person made no more impression on him than the entry of April 30, 1759, 9 P.M.: "Saw a remarkable Star having a long bushy Tail to Eastward."[14]

[14] This "star" was undoubtedly Halley's Comet, which made its first reappearance in that year after Halley's prediction, three quarters of a century earlier, that it would

Several "Flags of Truce" from Rhode Island and Pennsylvania were sent to Jamaica to be condemned. These two Colonies were most flagrant in the misuse of flags of truce, issued with the avowed purpose of exchanging prisoners, while their real object was to trade with the enemy.

Not all of Captain Lilley's time was employed in this "watch dog" activity—the record of which gives us the longest list of privateers, their owners and captains of this period that I have seen in any book. Off Samana he went fishing and replaced the anchor he had lost. He was entertained by the Spanish Governor and in turn received the Governor and his staff on board the *Cumberland*.

From the ship *Benjamin* of Salem, John Crowningshield, Master, they got a fresh supply of rum "for the ships use." The crew also availed themselves of the opportunity and laid in a private stock of their own, which they used too freely. "I took the People's Rum which they had bought here from them, they being mostly drunk, in order to serve out to them in moderation." Probably as a result of the above confiscation the entry adds, "This Night John Likins & James Lyon run away."

And now she is headed towards the north. Our "cruise" with the *Duke of Cumberland* is over. We return to the Port of New York[15]—her home port and ours.

As we turn the last pages of the log and replace it in its cardboard shroud, we feel as if we were locking up a bit of the sea and the wind, tinged with the salty and tarry ships' smells—the sea, restless and calm, cruel and gentle.

What of the men who saw, heard, and smelt? Let's leave them at the height of their health, strength, and lust—the Privateers of the Seven Years War!

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return. Photographs of the Comet taken during its last appearance in 1910 show it to have such a tail as Captain Lilley described.

[15] The last entry in the *Cumberland*'s Log Book is dated July 7, 1760.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

The New York Hospital—A History of the Psychiatric Service 1771–1936. By William Logie Russell (New York: Columbia University Press, 1945. x + 556 pages, illus., indexed. $7.50.)

The author of this history of one of the most outstanding psychiatric hospitals in the country, who is well known to his confreres as an able psychiatrist and hospital administrator, has also proven himself to be both an accurate historian and a capable writer. Although the contents of this book will be of especial value to the medical historian and the psychiatrist, there is nevertheless much of interest to be found within its pages for the average layman, whose conception of a modern psychiatric hospital is still vague and uncertain. Dr. Russell not only tells of the development of the psychiatric service of the Society of the New York Hospital, from the time of its inception to the present, but also presents his reader with a graphic picture of the remarkable progress that has been made during the last hundred and fifty years in the care of those suffering from mental illness.

At the time of the founding of the New York Hospital, in 1771, the second oldest institution of its kind to be found in the American Colonies, a new day began to dawn for the mentally ill, who had, up to this time, been confined in cells and manacled with chains. For a new era had come —a time of prison reforms and the establishment of asylums, almshouses and educational institutions. Belief in possessions, magic and witchcraft, which had been accepted for ages as explanations for mental illness, was now for the most part being given up by physicians, although some were still discussing the influence of the heavenly bodies, especially the moon, upon the mind. In 1792, the year in which the first patient suffering from a mental illness was admitted to the wards of the New York Hospital, the famous physician, Philippe Penel, of Paris, created a sensation throughout the civilized world by striking off the chains and fetters from the patients under his charge; and the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, was calling for more humane and effective treatment for the insane. All of this, it seems, influenced the Governors of the Hospital, who were beginning to make provisions for the care of these patients; for it is said that they—from the first—"considered mental illness to be curable." Doctors Samuel Bard, Peter Middleton and John Jones, the original petitioners for the charter of the New York Hospital, having received their medical education in England, were thoroughly indoctrinated with the practices in vogue in Europe. All were general practitioners, for as yet specialization in medicine was unknown. Little was then known of the functions of the nervous system or its relation to the rest of the body, it

being thought that the nervous system was "the connecting medium between the soul and the body, the organs of sensation, intellect, memory, judgement, voluntary, involuntary, mixed and sympathetic motion of the animal economy. . . ." Physicians recognized but two forms of mental disorder, "Ideal Insanity" and "Notional Insanity." The treatment advised was as remote from logic as was the conception of the mental illness itself. Bloodletting and other depleting measures were prescribed, and then "after reducing the action of the blood vessels to a par of debility with the nervous system," the physician proceeded "to build up the patient by stimulating aliments, drinks and medicines." To inspire the patient with "awe and dread," such harsh measures were resorted to as threats, solitary confinement in dark cells, immersion in cold water, electric shocks, and the use of manacles and strait waistcoat and, at times, when thought necessary, the application of the cat-o'-nine-tails.

Having presented his reader with a picture of the state of affairs existing in the care of those suffering from mental illness, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Dr. Russell proceeds to trace the growth of the "Psychiatric Service" step by step up to the year 1936.

Until 1839 the New York Hospital provided the only facilities available for the care of the mentally ill in the entire State. At first these patients were treated in the medical wards of the Hospital, but in 1808 a special department was created and a building provided in which to house them. This building was officially named the "Medical Asylum," but more commonly referred to as the "Lunatic Asylum," or—in short—the "Asylum." Here the patients were under the professional care of physicians who had received no special training in mental disease and were watched over by a few attendants, who "were but little above the common order of poorhouse keepers, or jailers." Thus the Department of Psychiatry of the New York Hospital came into being.

In 1821 the inmates were moved to a new asylum, built on land purchased by the Governors, in Bloomingdale; the main building occupying the present site of the Low Library of Columbia University. This, by resolution of the Board, received the name "Bloomingdale Asylum." Bloomingdale became at once the model of standard efficiency for other institutes of its kind to copy. The "moral treatment," introduced from Europe, did away with much of the physical restraint, substituting farm work and carpentry for the men and sewing, knitting and weaving for the women, with forms of physical exercise, games and amusements for all, in order to distract the patients' minds. Classes for scholastic and religious instruction were provided, a library was installed, and lectures were given at frequent intervals. The title of "keeper," which had been in use up to this time to designate those who watched over the patients, was changed to "attendant," as the former designation—it was said— "savours

too strongly of the jail." Individuals of a more intelligent class were now employed to fill these positions. The Governors, in the years 1846, reported that "chains are never used and even the mildest forms of restraint are seldom resorted to." Dr. Earl, superintendent from 1844 to 1849, stated that "kindness is more powerful than 'stripes and a dungeon' in the management of the insane." Soon after this, the noisy and troublesome patients were separated from those who were quiet and less disturbed in mind. To accomplish this classification of patients, buildings were constructed to house those actively disturbed.

The asylum was moved to White Plains in 1894 and its title was changed to "Bloomingdale Hospital" in 1910—a name which continued until 1936, when it was changed again to "New York Hospital, Westchester Division." This change in name, from asylum to hospital, "was more than a verbal gesture," as Dr. Russell informs us that the equipment and other facilities provided for the care of the patients resembled that of a hospital, rather than an asylum. Besides operating room and laboratory, departments of hydrotherapy, physiotherapy and occupational therapy were established. The professional staff was enlarged to include consultants in the various specialties, a dentist and interns and residents in psychiatry; and a training school was established to educate both male and female nurses to care for patients suffering from mental disease. Tennis courts, golf links and baseball fields were established and a beach house was provided on Long Island Sound, for bathing.

During Dr. Russell's term of office as Medical Superintendent, 1911 to 1926, the plant and equipment at White Plains was modernized and the staff reorganized to the maximum benefit to the patients. In 1926 Dr. Russell became General Psychiatric Director of the Society of the New York Hospital, at a time when plans were being formulated to move the Hospital in 16th Street to the present site on York Avenue and 68th Street, where is was proposed to establish a psychiatric clinic. This was accomplished in 1936, when the modern Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic was opened to receive patients suffering from acute forms of mental illness.

Today, these two institutions—the New York Hospital, Westchester Division, and the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic—are models of efficiency for the care and treatment of the mentally ill. Equipped in the most modern manner and manned by specialists, not only in psychiatry but also in the other branches of medicine, the patients receive the best care available. Both of these institutions have also become centers of learning, for, being affiliated—through the New York Hospital—with the Cornell University Medical College, they are fulfilling the much-needed purpose of research in the field of psychiatry and are developing physicians to care for the patient of the future, who in the past was so much neglected.

This story of the development of the psychiatric service at the New York Hospital may be followed in detail in Dr. Russell's interesting and authoritative pages.

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The Growth of American Thought. By MERLE CURTI. (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1943. xx + 848 pages with index. $5.00.)

A comment which may be applied to this work is that, with all its 848 pages, it is as readable as a masterpiece of fiction. This is all the more remarkable when one immediately bears in mind that the author is so much more than a facile writer. What he has presented to us in this volume of colossal proportions is scholarship of exceptional quality.

To begin with, one is impressed by his amazing mastery of source material. In his bibliographical note he writes, "This volume rests on monographic studies and on primary sources. Primary sources which have been used in one or another section of this synthesis and interpretation include files of periodicals and newspapers, documents, reminiscences and memoirs, Fourth of July orations, etc." The modest statement as translated into achievement means that Professor Curti has acquainted himself with immeasurable documentary riches on the intellectual life of this nation, not as a mere collection of facts, which in itself would have been an achievement, but as an instrument for the vocalizing of the myriad voices of influence whose ultimate meaning is of such value today and such portent for the morrow.

Since few critics have that Elizabethanism of mind which gives them competence in fields as varied as theology, philosophy, economics, politics, music and many other branches of learning, a single reviewer will betray his own predilections in what he writes. Yet whatever aspect within the whole complicated unfolding one may focus on in this book, one is enriched. Chapter III presents but one of a score of examples. Its first paragraph invites attention thus: "The Christian tradition, introduced by the first comers, reinforced by nearly all their European successors, and perpetuated by conscious effort, was the chief foundation stone of intellectual effort." It is a forthright sentence matched only by the equal transparency of the corroborative presentation of the remainder of the chapter.

A later aspect of the nation's growth is considered under "New Goals for Democracy" (Chapter XV), with its holding to the contention of Emerson—"What is a man born for but to be a Reformer, a Remaker of what man has made?"—a tenet which Curti wisely sees as one which "inspired men and women in their efforts to reform dress and diet in the

interest of universal health, to uproot capital punishment and imprisonment for debt, slavery, intemperance, war, and prostitution, etc." The author continues: "Emerson put his finger on the essential faith of the reformer when he assumed that institutions exist to be improved . . . that the law of human society, like that of physical nature, is one of change."

Coming closer to our own day, the work presents a fascinating essay on "Crisis and New Searches," with particularly interesting and apt consideration of "uncertainty in scientific thought." It is within this chapter, too, that the author's mellow treatment is occasionally accompanied by corrective consideration that shows impatience with half-truth, as in the following: "For the educated and the intellectual, peace [c. 1929] was to be found, as always, in distant lands and in the past. . . . Lin Yutang contrasted the American hustler with the Chinese loafer, questioned the effects of a mechanical, profit-bent culture, and glorified leisure, grace, courtesy, and dignity. It was easy to overlook the fact that these values in Chinese civilization were values shared chiefly by the gentle classes."

Thus one could turn to chapter after chapter and page after page. There are trends in the presentation, and if running through them there is a strand of completely honest and unashamedly appreciative mood in respect to that thing which is America but which is eternally recreating itself, it is all the more to the credit of the author, who sees things straight and sees them whole. He claims no clairvoyance, as is evident from his closing words: "But the American people [before Pearl Harbor] had faced and solved many pressing and baffling problems in the long stretch of the nation's history. Amid crisis and global war, hope, if not optimism, still lived." But one cannot arrive at these closing words without a conviction that at any rate there are those who really understand this nation of ours. Among them Curti reveals great stature. In all his writings he has shown no signs of tendentiousness. He has apparently begun with no preconceived notions. Therefore his work includes neither rationalization nor, what is worse, casuistry—elements all too frequently present in historical writing. Here is a volume not to read in a library, or borrow from a friend: it is almost an imperative of good citizenship that one should own it.

West End Collegiate Church EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG

Lincoln Bibliography 1839–1939. Compiled by JAY MONAGHAN. With a foreword by JAMES G. RANDALL. Volumes XXXI and XXXII of the Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library; Volumes IV and V of the Bibliographical Series. (Springfield, Ill.: The Illinois State Library, 1943, 1945. 2 volumes of 519 and 560 pages. $5.00 per set.)

Up until this year only a few blunt bibliographical tools in the field of Lincoln literature have been available to the collector, dealer, librarian,

and historian. While such compilers as Spencer, Bartlett, Boyd, Hart, Fish, Oakleaf, and Starr have made significant contributions toward a comprehensive Lincoln bibliography, the first truly professional work is embodied in the two-volume compilation, *Lincoln Bibliography 1839–1939,* by Jay Monaghan.

A great deal of credit is due the compiler of this monumental work, but at the same time the Illinois State Historical Library, which sponsored the publication, should receive the plaudits of the Lincoln fraternity, and both the compiler and the institution should be lauded for placing these splendid volumes within the means of the average book buyer.

The most striking innovation of the Monaghan bibliography is its census of the thousands of Lincoln items. For example, 463 Lincoln publications appeared the year of Lincoln's death, while only a four-page folder came from the press in 1877. Perhaps the collector will not like this chronological method of listing publications; however, a census of the books published year by year will permit the discovery of the time element in the Lincoln story in relation to the publication of new facts and the introduction of new fables. On the other hand if the 87-page index is used intelligently it will bring to the surface any listed item that becomes the object of one's quest.

Foreign-language items constitute a separate section at the end of Volume II. At last an intelligent catalogue can be made of such publications, and undoubtedly collectors will now manifest a new interest in foreign productions pertaining to the Sixteenth President.

The Lincoln collection of the Illinois State Historical Library is the foundation of the Monaghan compilation, where 78 percent of all the titles and 54 percent of all the variants in this checklist appear. Items not found in the Springfield, Illinois, Collection are credited to the library where they were first discovered by the bibliographer. In some cases where the item is excessively rare the location of all known copies is cited. For example, the first Lincoln biography in a foreign language, James Quay Howard's *Das Leben von Abraham Lincoln, nebst Auszügen aus seinen Reden,* 1860, is located in the collection of the Illinois State Historical Library and in the Department of Lincolniana at Lincoln Memorial University. Mr. Monaghan deserves credit for listing items of Lincoln's authorship under the editor's or compiler's name in preference to Lincoln's, whenever he found it possible to do so. This avoids confusion which an index is powerless to overcome.

In the listing of books, brochures, pamphlets, and folders, the Monaghan numbers will perhaps always be used by the historian in citations, by the collector in his index, and by the dealer in his catalogue. However, the Monaghan bibliography will not replace the basic lists of Fish, Oakleaf, and Starr; instead it will supplement the earlier compilations.

This two-volume work lists 3,958 items of Lincolniana; however, if the many editions and variants are counted, the tabulation would reveal the listing of approximately 12,000 different items. No fault can be found with the detailed title-page recording of the first edition in large type with the later editions and variants listed below the main entry in smaller type.

Collectors will find that the new definition of what constitutes an item of Lincolniana, prepared by Theodore C. Pease and Paul M. Angle, to be more or less in line with previous definitions. In some cases the rule is more liberal and again in some instances more strict. Perhaps the most drastic departure under the Pease-Angle yardstick is the elimination of "separates of periodical articles printed for private distribution by the author of the article unless title page, type or pagination are different from the original printing, and unless prefatory material has been added." While the elimination of reprints in a bibliography may be desirable for some reason not known to this reviewer, librarians are not expected to remove the reprints from their shelves, and collectors, indeed, are expected to acquire just as avidly for their libraries all reprinted items that come their way. Of course the historian will have little interest in this problem of the collector, because of different viewpoint in regard to the value of a bibliography. Nevertheless, the scholar may miss some valuable monograph necessary for the completion of his study merely because it does not appear in the proper mechanical format.

No book reviewer should hunt for omissions once a bibliography comes from the press, however great the number omitted. Certainly no bibliography of considerable proportions can be complete, so a reviewer should be concerned only with the quantity and quality of the items listed. The preparation of this work necessitated a thorough search through forty-four Lincoln libraries of which thirty are the property of institutions. It is believed by some, however, that more private libraries should have been checked for elusive items. Four collections in Detroit and four in Boston have been mentioned as being omitted. Perhaps it might also have been well for Mr. Monaghan to have checked the collection of the late George P. Hambrecht of Madison, Wisconsin. When this collection was placed on the market this year, many unique publications were brought to light. Mr. Monaghan, of course, is aware that the bibliography is incomplete. And its incompleteness should not be overemphasized, because the very fact of its publication will have a tendency to bring out of hiding untabulated items and thus contribute indirectly to the collector's fund of bibliographical knowledge.

Professional librarians might find fault with the compiler's system of "over-all" measurement instead of page-size dimensions. Whether or not this constitutes a monumental blunder will be a matter to be thrashed

out later by the experts. Undoubtedly the great majority of bibliophiles in the Lincoln field—and they were the ones for whom the book was compiled—will not be concerned with this technicality.

While the librarian and collector are the chief beneficiaries of this compilation, the historian is provided with a full view of the Lincoln literary field. There is now no excuse for "historians to repeat each other." Mr. Monaghan has given a certain evaluation of most of the items classified and the scholar can have little trouble in locating a specific subject of interest housed in one of the 44 depositories. A careful study of the bibliography may reveal to the historian what remains to be done in the Lincoln literary field. For example, the compiler saw the need for a study of Lincoln's foreign affairs, and he has already filled this gap with a 505-page book, *Diplomat in Carpet Slippers—Abraham Lincoln Deals with Foreign Affairs*, published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, April 26, 1945. One revelation that has become more apparent with the publication of the new Lincoln bibliography is that professional historians have done little in the production of full-length biographies of the Sixteenth President.

The "Foreword" by Dr. J. G. Randall is one of the major contributions of this publication. Bibliophiles will also delight in Monaghan's 26-page "Introduction."

Mechanically, the format of this work is suitable for bibliographical study. The publication of this two-volume compilation is a notable achievement in the field of Lincolniana.

Department of Lincolniana R. Gerald McMurtry
Lincoln Memorial University

American Historical Societies 1790–1860. By Leslie W. Dunlap. (Madison, Wis.: Privately Printed, 1944. ix + 238 pages, indexed. $3.50 at Brown's Book Shop, State at Lake St., Madison 5, Wisconsin)

Dr. Dunlap has written on a subject—American Historical Societies 1790–1860—that has challenged the imagination of more than one eminent historian. Julian P. Boyd, Evarts B. Greene, Henry E. Bourne, Worthington C. Ford, J. Franklin Jameson and others have given us a rapid survey of the general development of the historical society, or have considered specific aspects of that development either in relation to the movement as a whole or in relation to a particular society. If Dr. Dunlap's writing were the pioneer work in the field, we would be grateful to him if only for having brought together such a mass of material in so well-planned a form, and without hesitation pronounce it an invaluable contribution. As others have led the way, however, it seems only fair to judge the present work by the high standards of scholarship these

men have set and, by way of constructive criticism, to indicate those phases of the work in which future students may wish to make additional contributions or re-interpretations.

Dr. Dunlap's book is divided into two parts, of which the first and by far the more substantial describes in general the establishment, membership, publications, and principal contributions of early historical societies to American historiography. In these chapters, one regrets the author's apparent refusal—perhaps from a fear of seeming to lean too heavily upon them—to take cognizance of his predecessors' provocative analyses. He would have made his own work easier had he recapitulated, with due acknowledgment of course, whatever of their ideas or facts were necessary to his purposes.

This failure is particularly noticeable in the opening chapter, which seeks to determine the causes of the rise and growth of the American historical society. Dr. Dunlap's solution ignores Julian P. Boyd's illuminating suggestion that the germinating influences may well be found in European academic influence, Puritan interest in history, or budding nationalism—possibly all three. It seems impossible for anyone who has read Dr. Boyd's incisive article on "State and Local Historical Societies in the United States" not to be convinced that the rise and growth of the historical society both in Europe and America was essentially a product of the prevalent 18th-century spirit of inquiry, inaugurating as it did a new interest in science especially, but also stimulating a renaissance of historical inquiry. As a result, scientific academies were strengthened and new societies created whose catholic interests extended from the improvement of painting, sculpture, and music to that of medicine, manufacturing, and agriculture. Dr. Boyd's conclusion that the historical society in a sense stemmed from these older academies is the more convincing as it explains why some of the early historical societies were interested in the fields of science and the arts as well as history, and why some of them appointed committees to further the study of such subjects as zoology, botany, and mineralogy. In fact, Gulian C. Verplanck's scornful statement that Irving's writings had in them nothing "which can recommend them to the naturalist, the chemist, the mineralogist, the botanist, the geologist, the conchologist, the entymologist or the numismatologist; or which can in the slightest degree illustrate the sciences of mathematics, mechanics, pneumatics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, acoustics, dietetics, or obstetrics" has—with some degree of propriety—been quoted to illustrate the scope of interest both of the members and of the early historical societies themselves.

In the United States, this historical genesis which Dr. Dunlap so surprisingly ignores may be seen in such early societies as Franklin's Junto, 1727, the American Philosophical Society, 1743, the American Academy

of Arts and Sciences (at Boston), 1780, and the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences (at New Haven), 1799. It was not until 1815 that the American Philosophical Society created its committee for literature and history, but in general these early societies contained within themselves the germ from which later sprang the American historical society, just as the latter contained within itself the beginnings of many specialized types of society, such as those concerned with natural history, ethnology, numismatics, etc. Moreover, like the early scientific societies, the first historical societies were to be academies for the exchange of ideas among recognized men of learning, so their membership was intentionally limited. The academy idea, in fact, persisted throughout the whole period concerned, and anyone writing on early American historical societies can hardly afford to ignore it.

Yet ignore it Dr. Dunlap does, and in place of the broad and convincing basis of the 18th-century Zeitgeist, he explains the rise of the American historical society on the narrow basis of the need for it. This need, according to Dr. Dunlap, resulted from the lack of historical-records depositories in the United States and was made evident by Joseph Green Cogswell's withering attack upon American scholarship and libraries. Accepting this attack at face value, Dr. Dunlap fortifies it with a critical contrast between the pitifully inadequate research collections in the United States and the relatively splendid holdings of 18th-century European libraries. But if the impetus behind the creation of historical societies in America was the need created by paucity of research facilities here, why, one might well ask, did the historical societies of Europe flourish equally well during the very period when, according to Dr. Dunlap's own statistics, there was no corresponding need for them? In the wake of Dr. Boyd's scholarly analysis, Dr. Dunlap's interpretation of the rise of American historical societies comes as something of an anti-climax.

This is especially regrettable as it is one of the few instances of broad interpretation to be found in the book. Even where the author ventures to consider a prior analysis, if only in order to confute it, he evades interpretation of his own. Thus, after refuting a portion of Dr. Boyd's contention that New England leadership brought historical societies their widest support within the area of the New England expansion, by pointing to ten non-New England leaders in the historical-society movement—six of them Southerners—Dr. Dunlap leaves open the whole question of why historical societies throve better in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the States of the Old Northwest, generally speaking, than in the South and Far West.

Again, having assembled some interesting if scattered examples of the library restrictions which came to be placed on the use of historical materials, the author contents himself with quoting Joseph B. Felt, librarian of

the Massachusetts Historical Society, in favor of mitigating such restrictions possibly to save the old custom of letting poor literary men "use our books at home." Surely this suggests the pattern of growth of the American reference library, and this portion of Dr. Dunlap's material might have gained significance by being organized in its relation to this evolutionary process.

Despite these defects, Dr. Dunlap's book possesses such merit as to have elicited nothing but the highest praise from those who have hitherto passed judgment upon it. Certainly he has made a distinctive contribution in the field of early American bibliography. His survey of the publications of the various historical societies is excellent. So is his depiction of the attempts of the early historical societies to obtain a common or national periodical which would serve as a medium of communication for all historical societies in the country. Commendable also are his descriptions of the pioneers in the historical-society movement—men whose unselfish lives laid the spiritual foundation that was to sustain many an early institution. One will not soon forget those leaders who were capable of "habits laborious enough to make a splendid fortune," but who were "willing barely to earn a subsistence." Many readers will long remember, among others, the youthful Christopher Columbus Baldwin, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, whose devotion to his work made him doubt a librarian's "authority for any other love, even though it be for a beautiful lady." The charm of Dr. Dunlap's style, with his rich mosaic of quotations, successfully revives some of the quaint atmosphere of that early time.

The concluding half of the book comprises sketches of the sixty-five historical societies which were organized before the Civil War.

E. Marie Becker

A Treasury of American Folklore: Stories, Ballads, and Traditions of the People. Edited by B. A. Botkin, with a Foreword by Carl Sandburg. (New York: Crown Publishers, 1944. xxvii + 932 pages, indexed. $3.00.)

The present writer was not invited to review this book because his ignorance of the literature of American folklore is truly monumental, but because it was known to the editor of this learned journal that the present reviewer has, on occasion, been known in the cool of the evening to lift up his voice in song—American folk song. This is perhaps because of a boyhood—now a good many years and miles away—among the flowered and endless plains of Texas, where the air itself is rich with story and even the gentlest zephyr bears a song. That is quite enough auto-

biography for the moment—though it is sometimes argued that most writing worth the time it takes to read it is, in a sense, autobiography.

This well-named "treasury" is a wonder, and not merely because it contains more than five hundred amazing stories and over a hundred deathless songs. Not all the classics are here—but all that is here is classic, or at least as classic as the printed word and postal regulations will permit. Take, for example, the turgid, rhetorical, resounding "Change the Name of Arkansas? Hell, No!" Dr. Botkin could certainly have given us a half dozen saltier versions (as could even the present reviewer) but he could not have gotten them published and still had his book go through the mails.

One is rather awestruck at the overwhelming amount of learning which went into the making of the book, but one is not at all surprised that the author wears his learning lightly and that the treasury nowhere smells of the lamp. It is a lusty, full-blooded, ring-tailed-roarer of a book.

The catholicity of the author's taste ranges from the literary distinction of Lincoln, Mark Twain (characteristically and significantly indexed under "Twain, Mark" not "Clemens, Samuel L."), and Washington Irving, to the unlettered eloquence of simple people as in the story of the "Bell Witch."

These stories and songs are, to the present reviewer, pretty much the essence of the American tradition and character. The robust optimism, the knack for trading, the cruelties and the racial misunderstandings, the unspoken but profound faith in this all-but-boundless land—all these are there. If those wonderful post-war courses in American civilization that we read about in the papers are, as of yore, limited to a handful of 19th-century poetasters, then they will continue to be as meaningless as ever. If, on the other hand, some such basic text as this truly golden treasury is used, then the students will get just about all they need to know of the American spirit and tradition.

One therefore is compelled to conclude that brother Botkin must be a man we'd like to meet and say, in the words of a busty matriarch of American folklore (who is herself something of a myth), "Come up and see me some time." I'll sing you "Bell Bottomed Trouser's" as you've never heard it on the radio or perhaps anywhere else.

Washington, D. C. GEORGE C. GROCE, PH.D.

Guide to the Manuscripts of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Edited by ALICE E. SMITH. (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1944. xi + 290 pages, indexed. $2.50.)

Manuscript collections are useful just so far as they are known to potential users. In earlier days the lists that were compiled were generally

hidden away in the pages of the Collections or Proceedings of the respective societies. Fortunately, recent years have brought forth several excellent and extensive surveys of manuscript collections, including the pioneer publications of the Historical Records Survey. New keys to more of these treasures are always welcome.

The latest addition, the *Guide to the Manuscripts of the Wisconsin Historical Society*, is a worthwhile addition to the growing list. It has been well planned and well produced under the editorship of Miss Alice E. Smith, curator of manuscripts at the Wisconsin Historical Society.

The plan to limit the entries to those groups of manuscripts containing at least eleven items seems to me to be a good one, for it keeps the survey within a reasonable size. Each such group has been described sufficiently to give the prospective reader an adequate idea of what he will find. The entry-form is concise and logical, the format attractive, and the typography excellent. The index is workable and quite full.

As for the manuscripts themselves, the wide range of subjects and the many phases of the social and political history of Wisconsin that are covered by these entries indicate their general usefulness and importance, and are a tribute to the work and foresight that was necessary for the formation of such a collection. I am inclined to think it would have been advisable to include a description of the Draper Papers (even though a *Descriptive List* of them was published in 1906) so that all the information would be at hand in one volume.

The publication of such guides to manuscript collections is an important and necessary piece of work that should be undertaken by more historical societies and libraries in the country. Wisconsin has made a first-rate contribution.

SUSAN E. LYMAN

Ghillebert de Lannoy in Medieval Lithuania: Voyages and Embassies of an Ancestor of One of America's Great Presidents. By PETRAS KLIMAS. Translated from the Lithuanian, with an introduction, by CONSTANTINE R. JURGELA. (New York: The Lithuanian American Information Center, 1945. 96 pages, illus. $1.00.)

Two considerations place this chronicle of de Lannoy's voyages of 1413–14 and 1421 into "the mysterious regions between Germany and Russia" within the interests of this Society: (1) Its protagonist was a collateral ancestor of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Philippe de Lannoy, the late President's great-great-great-great-great-grandfather, came to Plymouth Settlement in 1621 as a cabin boy aboard the *Fortune*, the first ship to follow the *Mayflower;* the second generation in America simplified the spelling of the family name to Delano. Roosevelt's Delano lineage is

traced back to 1096. (2) Involving, as it does, the origins of the Lithuanian and Polish nations, their first relations with the Russians and their struggle against the aggressive power of the Teutonic knights (as observed by the keen-eyed ambassador of France and England), this little book can help us to see certain current Baltic controversies in perspective and has permitted the translator to draw parallels involving the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms.

Dr. Klimas's account is based largely on Ghillebert's own reports to the sovereigns he represented and on other contemporary manuscripts in the National Library of Paris, the Royal Belgian Library, and the archives of the de Lannoy family. Its scholarship, however, is not so obtrusive as to destroy the chronicle-like tang of exciting narrative and exotic description. A Lithuanian patriot who has known imprisonment and torture by the Nazi Gestapo, Dr. Klimas quite understandably stresses the importance of the Lithuanian phase of Ghillebert's mission in counterbalance to the equally understandable over-emphasis on its Polish phase by other writers, notably Prof. Oskar Halecki of the University of Warsaw.

This was the period of the Hundred Years' War, of Villon, Jeanne d'Arc, and the Armagnac-Burgundian feud, of the Ottoman Turkish conquests in Hungary, of the German-Catholic crusades against the Bohemian Hussites, of schisms, inquisitions, and intolerance. All this makes background and context for Ghillebert's ambassadorial visits to Lithuania and the story of what he saw and did there; it stands in startling contrast to a "semi-barbaric" Lithuanian king's proclamation "to the Pope and the Western rulers that in his country all inhabitants were free to worship their God in their own individual manner, be it Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Mohammedan, Jewish, or heathen."

"Ghillebert," writes the translator, "perceived the defects of the contemporary system [of power politics] and outlined a novel form of government with limited monarchic powers and a sort of League of Nations based on the principles of Christian morality. . . . Five hundred years later, a distant descendant, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was destined to become the chief hope of mankind in rooting out all forms of aggression and oppressions. . . . Will he succeed in this enlightened Twentieth Century?"

If Dr. Klimas's essay should fail to satisfy the appetite it whets, his Review of Sources and the translator's appended Bibliography will facilitate further study of this significant chapter in the history of a region too little known by Americans who must nevertheless assume a share of the responsibility for its destiny in the coming peace.

Charles E. Baker

ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY

THE activities of the Society for the quarter beginning April 1st were inaugurated by the public opening of the exhibition "Portraits of Americans by Americans," which brought a total attendance of 12,560 to the galleries before its close on May 6th. We are gratified to learn from Mr. DeWitt M. Lockman, Executive Committee Chairman of the National Association of Portrait Painters, that approximately six thousand dollars were realized from the sale of catalogues and from contributions—all of which will be presented to the Welfare Fund of the United States Naval Convalescent Hospital at Sea Gate, New York Harbor.

A newspaper reporter's interest in a Presidential practice discovered after Roosevelt's death started an inquiry which illustrates with unwonted éclat the unsung but voluminous historical information service quietly furnished by this Society—and particularly the Library—year in and year out. The late President's secretary, William D. Hassett, had explained that the reason why so many signed papers were scattered about the room where the President collapsed was that the still-wet ink of the Roosevelt signatures must be allowed to dry without being blotted. "Why?" a newspaper reporter asked. And on April 21st the *New York World-Telegram* reported that "Neither the FBI nor Secret Service knew nor did the New York Public Library, the Writers War Board nor the New York University research department, among the agencies asked. . . . First with an explanation was Robert W. G. Vail, director of the New York Historical Society, who said the President usually signed important papers in India ink, the heavy consistency of which made blotting impossible." The reason for this, Mr. Vail explained, is that India ink photographs better and fades less than ordinary blue-black fountain pen ink. With that clue, the reporter was able to confirm Mr. Vail's explanation at official sources in Washington. Only an infinitesimal number of the inquiries answered by the Society make headlines and none at all gets recorded in the *Bulletin*, but it is good to reflect occasionally that the Library's historical reference service stands high in importance among the "Activities of the Society."

Miss Dorothy Barck, librarian, and Mr. Arthur B. Carlson, curator of maps and prints, represented the Society at the first regular meeting of the newly formed Map and Geography Group of the Special Libraries Association held at the American Geographical Society on May 3rd.

On May 4th, Mr. John T. Washbourn, chief of the Reading Room, represented the Society as a judge on the City History Club's program, "Do You Know Your Museums?" broadcast over stations WNYC and WNYE.

Tuesday evening, May 8th, brought our lecture season to a close with a highly diverting and informative paper on "The Beginnings of the American Circus" by Mr. Vail, who had lectured on "The American Circus before Barnum" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art just three days before. A related exhibition of circus material was displayed in our main-floor front corridor from April 5th to May 30th. Members who could not attend Mr. Vail's lecture and circus fans who would have liked a repeat performance will find the words recorded in this *Bulletin*, but they will not—alas!—find recorded the speaker's intonation of his favorite description of the Lion nor his voice bursting into song on the closing refrain: *He flew through the air with the greatest of ease, This daring young man . . .*

At the Thompson Homestead Memorial opening on May 10th, Mr. Vail welcomed the East Hampton Mothers' Club and other guests with an introduction to the new exhibits, Miss Susan E. Lyman gave an illustrated talk on "Shopping in Old New York," and refreshments were served. Principal exhibitions, which will be on display daily from 2 to 5 P. M. and by appointment with Miss Katherine S. Wellenkamp, curator, throughout the summer, compromise a collection of portraits of 19th-century stage stars, a selection of American pottery and china of the last century, and the Room of Fashions.

Miss Barck, our librarian, represented the Society on May 18th at a meeting of New York City borough historians, nearby county historians, and representatives of related organizations, at the Kings County Hall of Records, Brooklyn.

The annual strawberry festival, held the afternoon of June 4th, began in the auditorium with an hour's superb entertainment by Mr. Frank Warner and his banjo, in three groups of American folk songs of his own collection, under the general title, "Songs of the Soil." The groups were called "Carolina Ballads," "York State Ballads," and "Negro Work Songs and Spirituals," but Mr. Warner interpolated a liberal sprinkling of songs outside these categories. The weather being bad, the traditional strawberries and ice cream, with sandwiches, coffee, and cookies, were served in Dexter Hall and the adjoining galleries. An exhibition of Recent Accessions was installed for this occasion.

The June 21st meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America, of which our director is president, was announced in the April *Bulletin. The News Sheet of the Bibliographical Society of America*, No. 66 (June 1945), carries the following announcement of the event: "The New-York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City, invited Bibliographical Society of America to hold its Annual Meeting at its spacious and beautiful building . . .

Program

Dr. Albert A. Berg, New York City, *The Berg Collection of The New York Public Library.*

Mr. Oscar Wegelin, The New-York Historical Society, *Bibliographers I Have Known.*

The members of the Society are to be the guests of The New-York Historical Society at the garden party following the formal program." Through the generosity of Mr. George A. Zabriskie, three thousand copies of the catalogue of the accompanying special exhibition of "Selected Americana Exclusive of New York" were published and copies sent to the members of both Societies. Publicly opened on June 22d, the Americana exhibition will continue through July 29th.

Another guest organization—the School Art League of New York City—enjoyed our hospitality on the afternoon of June 26th, when our auditorium was used for the presentation of its scholarships and medals at the end of the school term. Miss Lyman had previously lectured to students under the auspices of the League in our auditorium on April 14th and May 5th.

The library and museum will be closed on the Fourth of July and from the first of August until the Tuesday after Labor Day, September 4th.

R. W. G. Vail Honored

"R. W. G. Vail, director of the New York Historical Society and President of the Bibliographical Society of America, has been appointed the Rosenbach Fellow in Bibliography at the University of Pennsylvania for the year 1945–46. As holder of the fellowship, Mr. Vail will deliver a series of three lectures on 'The Literature of the American Frontier to about 1800,' which will be given at the University on the first three Thursdays in November.

"The Rosenbach Fellowship was established in 1929 through a gift to the University by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach in order to make possible appointments of distinguished scholars whose duty it would be to deliver a series of lectures on some topic in the field of bibliography. The fellowship had previously been held by Lawrence Wroth, Randolph G. Adams, George Parker Winship, Christopher Morley, Shane Leslie and A. Edward Newton."—*Publishers' Weekly*, June 9, 1945.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

THE MONTHS of March, April, and May brought a number of interesting gifts to the Society, among them the vigorous Lockman portrait of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a mid-18th-century silver snuff box of Van Rensselaer association, five uncolored Audubon plates from the *Birds of America*, and "Frederic Remington's Own Collection of His Original Sketches." The Society is grateful for all the following:

Silver snuff box made by Leendert Beekhuysen, Amsterdam, Holland, 1742, which belonged to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer (1705–45) and was inherited by his nephew, Philip Schuyler Van Rensselaer (1767–1824), from whom it eventually descended to his great-nephew, William Stephen Van Rensselaer (1886–1930). *Gift of Mrs. Benjamin W. Arnold* in memory of her brother, William Stephen Van Rensselaer.

Typescript of the donor's "History of the Ancient Town of Pelham" and of his "The Hunter-Desbrosses and Allied Families of New York City and Hunter's Island," with related correspondence, copies of documents, and photostats. *Gift of Mr. Lockwood Barr.*

Collection of manuscripts concerning Laurent Clerc (1785–1869), the donor's great-grandfather, who was the first teacher of the deaf at Hartford. *Gift of Miss Elizabeth C. Beers.*

Oil portrait of Mrs. Middleton Burrill, by Benjamin C. Porter, 1899. *Gift of the Estate of Mrs. Middleton Burrill.*

Embroidered picture of "Chateau de Luxembourg" made by the donor's mother, Mary Anna Woodgate (Mrs. William H. Walter, 1838–1916), for exhibition at the Crystal Palace, 1857. *Gift of Mrs. Anna Walter Church.*

Folding paper rose engraved with views of New York City buildings, 1851, and given as a party favor in 1863 to Miss Fannie Carter; two handwritten valentines received by Fannie Carter's mother, Frances Maria Cutter (Mrs. John Mitchell Carter), the donor's grandmother, in 1847. *Gift of Mrs. Heyward Cutting.*

Miniature on ivory of Mrs. William Tecumseh Sherman (Ellen B. Ewing, 1824–88), by General Sherman's niece, Mrs. Frank Farnsworth Bernard (1854–1929), at Paris in 1903/4 from a photograph. *Gift of Miss Eleanor Sherman Fitch.*

Collection of 19th-century surveys, maps, and other memoranda relating to the Philipse Gouverneur properties in Putnam County, New York, and in the West. *Gift of Mr. John H. Iselin.*

Material on cryptography, Indian languages, the present war, and other historical subjects, including six medals commemorating historic events and a collection of service ribbons awarded during the present war. *Gift of Mr. Frank L. Jackson.*

Oil portraits (artists unidentified except as specified) of: George Washington, after the Stuart original; John Hancock, after the Copley original; Samuel Adams, after the Copley original; Lt. Henry P. Gray, by his father, Henry Peters Gray, 1865; Peter Van Zandt (1764–1845); Mrs. Peter Van Zandt (Sarah Janeway, 1771–1841); William Hustace (1815–1899); Mrs. William Hustace (Rachel Maria Treadwell, 1823–1906); a member of the Taylor family; a landscape painting. *Gift of Mrs. Edward Van Zandt Lane* (Grace Maria Hustace).

Unfinished oil portrait of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945), painted for the Society by the donor in 1930, while Roosevelt was Governor of New York. *Gift of Mr. DeWitt M. Lockman.*

Oil painting from a photograph of "Judge Moore's Coach and Four," by Haas, 1922, showing Judge Moore driving, with Mr. Maclay seated beside him; water color of the coach "Good Times," by Max F. Klepper, 1900; three photographs of coaching scenes in New York City. *Gift of the Estate of Alfred B. Maclay.*

Illuminated testimonial from the donor's office employees at the end of his term as president of the Borough of the Bronx, 1914–17; official documents, correspondence, etc., relating to: the New York City comptroller's office and other city departments, 1900–1932, bus franchises, and the West Side Improvement of the New York Central Railroad; 78 photographs of the donor and of Bronx public officials, views, and celebrations; 32 campaign posters and 54 posters of World War I; correspondence and other material relating to the Fourth Liberty Loan drive of 1918 in the Bronx. *Gift of Hon. Douglas Mathewson.*

Miniature of Mary Hitchcock Parkin (b. 1863) and her sister, Alice Temple Parkin (b. 1865). *Gift of Miss Alice Temple Parkin.*

Etching by Frank Waller of the interior of the original building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art on West 14th Street, 1873. *Gift of Mr. Walter S. Poor.*

Lace cap and bob worn *c.* 1845 by Mrs. William Henry Schermerhorn, the donor's grandmother. *Gift of Mrs. Carlotta Egmont Schermerhorn.*

Water color of five members of the New York Regiment, "The Federal Chasseurs," 1860. *Gift of Mrs. Ada Brown Storm.*

Engraving of the Peter Schenck view of New Amsterdam, *c.* 1673, published in Amsterdam, *c.* 1700; marble bust of a lady of the Van Rensselaer family by Richard S. Greenough, 1849; five photographs. *Gift of Mr. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer.*

Six account books, 1825–35, of Charles Dusenberry (1792–1871), grocer of New York City. *Gift of Mr. H. Lionel Williams.*

Five uncolored Audubon plates from the *Birds of America* (elephant folio): Great Horned-Owl (pl. 61), White-Headed Eagle (pl. 31), Winter Hawk (pl. 71), Rice Bunting (pl. 54), and Savannah Finch (pl. 109);

oil painting of "The House of the Traitor, Joshua Hett Smith, at Haverstraw," by Frederick R. Detwiller, 1924; 32 sketches and 10 letters of Frederic Remington (1861–1909) bound in red morocco, gold-tooled, entitled "Frederic Remington's Own Collection of His Original Sketches"; scrapbook and three folders of material on the Flag, showing its use on greeting cards, stationery, advertising, etc.; *English Bookbindings in the British Museum* by William Younger Fletcher, London, 1895; *A History of American Life*, edited by Arthur M. Schlesinger and Dixon Ryan Fox, New York, 1927–44, 12 volumes; maps of Mexico, South and Central America, and the West Indies, published by the American Geographical Society, 1942; two additional volumes, a pamphlet, and a broadside for the Hoover collection; 25 volumes, 8 pamphlets, and 18 periodicals relating to art, biography, Indians, New York City, and World War II. *Gift of Mr. George A. Zabriskie.*

CORRECTION

In the April issue of the *Bulletin*, page 126, the Thomas Greenleaf manuscripts were mistakenly listed as the gift of Mr. Thomas L. Greenleaf. The donor of this important material was Mr. *Donald* L. Greenleaf, to whom we apologize for our error.

In the same issue, page 80, the illustration of The Bridewell is given as "From a 1789 Woodcut by J. Anderson." The woodcut in question appeared in Mary L. Booth's *History of the City of New York* (1859) and was copied from a George Hayward lithograph made for Valentine's *Manual* (1855) after an original drawing attributed in the *Manual* to "J. Anderson." The New-York Historical Society acquired that original drawing in 1910. It is signed "A[lexander] Anderson del." and may well have been drawn in 1789, even though Anderson was then but 14 years old—a precocious boy whose diary records that his early contact with some Hogarth engravings "determined my destiny." The lithographer omitted a pig which Anderson had placed in the right foreground and otherwise modified the disposition of figures and the typically late-18th-century costumes.

The Bridewell was demolished in 1838 and on September 3rd of the following year the city inspector reported to the Common Council "that the corner stone of the Old Bridewell in the Park was found this day, at the southwest angle. It is a red sand or free stone, about twenty-six inches by fourteen; on it is engraved, 'Whitehead Hicks, Esq. Mayor, 1775.'" Not long thereafter the cornerstone was placed in the keeping of The New-York Historical Society and it now rests in the northeast corner of our garden before the bust of Herodotus. The Society also possesses the padlock and key from the "Long Room" of this notorious British military prison, the gift of Samuel V. Hoffman, 1904. Editor

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CENTRAL PARK WEST & 77TH STREET

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